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SENATE VOTES TO PIGEONHOLE COAL REGULATION BILL

Measure Sent Back to Committee, Losing Right of Way—Frelinghuysen Attacks Lobby Which Fought Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Senate yesterday, after a bitter fight which lasted over a week, voted to send back to committee the Frelinghuysen bill, providing for personal rules on coal and for the furnishing of accurate information to the public regarding the industry through the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Interior. Instead of voting outright on the measure and facing the issue squarely, the Senate, by a vote of 38 to 26, recommitted the bill back to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The bill was replaced by the so-called Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, which secured the right of way. The enemies of the bill now believe that they have disposed of it through the "pocket storage" route.

Coal Lobby Assailed

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, who framed the measure and fought for its passage, repeated his indictment of the coal organizations, asserting that their well paid and well organized lobbies had defeated legislation in which 110,000,000 people had a vital interest.

"If this Congress fails to pass this legislation," warned the New Jersey Senator, "there will be another Congress which will not stop with the modest requirements under my bill."

William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, who has charge of the Administration bill, declared that he declined that bill to have the right of way not because he was opposed to Frelinghuysen bill but because it had become evident that its further consideration was a waste of time.

"The only opposition to this bill," said Senator Kenyon, "is that it does not go far enough to cure the evils of the coal situation. You are dealing with a band of pirates since the days of Captain Kidd and my belief is that drastic measures must be taken before they are effectually dealt with. Another winter like the last will be disastrous, and I doubt not that the people will demand them."

Republicans and 13 Democrats voted to recommit the measure, while 27 Republicans and 9 Democrats voted against the recommitting motion. The motion to recommit was made by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who declared that the legislation would have ultimately a better chance if a final vote was postponed.

Gathering Information

The essential feature of the bill was the provision it made for the gathering of accurate information relative to production and cost of coal at the mines, cost of transportation and facilities, and the increase in prices on the way to the consumer. These functions were to be performed through the Department of Commerce and the Department of the Interior. Herbert C. Hoover, the head of the former department, and A. B. Fall, the head of the latter, had indorsed these provisions, as had the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The activities of the coal lobbies in fighting the bill were fully set forth by Senator Frelinghuysen, who charged that they went so far as to invade the galleries of the United States Senate, from which a certain representative of the lobby was elected. The Senator denied that the bill introduced the government into business and declared that the only purpose was to secure accurate data for the guidance of the public.

Senator Frelinghuysen's Speech

His indictment was in part as follows:

"In shaping this proposed legislation, Mr. President, I was guided by certain specific conceptions of public duty. I am unalterably opposed to paternalism. I agree with the President, that we need 'less government in business and more business in government.' I am opposed to government ownership of public utilities and allied industries. I am, indeed, opposed to such degree of public regulation as may disturb and disrupt private enterprise. I am opposed to government price fixing. I do not believe fundamental economic laws, such as those of supply and demand, can be successfully abrogated by statute.

"It was because such was and is my belief, that I am opposed to drastic legislation on the coal question—legislation that might unduly hamper and paralyze the men and corporations with heavy investments in coal property, in the proper and lawful use thereof.

"But I am shocked to find these men, who have received such concern at the hands of your committee, opposing the very reasonable and helpful legislation which is now proposed. Personally, I had looked upon many of these men as entirely sincere and conscientious in their expressed desire for government aid in solving the fuel problem. In many instances I was convinced that the real profiteers were the middlemen, and, perhaps, the retailer rather than operators.

"In view, however, of the organized opposition of these men to this very proper legislation, I am persuaded that they do not desire government cooperation; that they do not want to be interfered with, no matter if the price of coal should be boosted to $20, or perhaps $25 a ton.

"Let me say a word about these men who seemed to have combined in 'one big union' to prevent all government oversight into their manipulation of coal prices.

"First, there is the National Coal Association, with elaborate headquarters in the Commercial National Bank Building, this city, embracing a very extensive and expensive personnel, presided over by the vice-president of the organization, J. D. A. Morrow, whose salary, I understand, is $15,000, twice that of a senator of the United States.

"This body, which handles bituminous coal only, has maintained these headquarters here for years, with a trained corps of coal experts.

"The anthracite trade has a similar organization.

"Next comes the American Wholesale Coal Association, with equally elaborate headquarters in the Woodward Building, this city, presided over by George H. Cushing, managing director.

"The retail trade has a similar organization.

"The National Coal Association has been the chief defender of the coal trade since I became interested in the subject.

Effectiveness of Association

"As an evidence of the effectiveness of this particular organization, let me mention two facts. Two or three weeks ago, there was a conference in the office of the Secretary of the Interior, attended by that official, the Secretary of Commerce, the junior Senator from New York, myself and representatives of various branches of the coal trade. The National Coal Association produced its own stenographer, to take down the full proceedings, not being willing to trust the government stenographers.

"Last week, when the pending measure was first taken up in the Senate, the National Coal Association sent a stenographer to the gallery of the Senate to take down the speeches delivered, so as to avoid a delay of 24 hours consequent upon waiting for The Congressional Record to appear. This being contrary to the Senate rules, a gallery attendant compelled the representative of the coal lobbyists to discontinue his task.

"There is not a scintilla of truth in certain of the allegations of the National Coal Association. The charge that this bill in the faintest degree aims at government operation and control is a delusion and a fraud. I am opposed, as I have heretofore said, to legislation of that scope and never will agree to it, unless these men, by their obstructive tactics, make it imperatively necessary.

"The sole purpose of this bill is to establish complete and prompt publicity, in the departments of Secretaries Hoover and Fall, with regard to production, stocks, storage, and prices at the mine, in transit and in the final retail market."

ENGINEERS AGAINST WAGE REDUCTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—No sooner have prospects of a settlement of the coal crisis become almost a certainty than the United Kingdom is faced with a new industrial crisis. The result of a ballot of the Amalgamated Engineering Union on the employers' proposals to reduce wages in the engineering trade was announced today at Caxton Hall, Westminster, when delegates representing 1,500,000 workmen met to receive the result, which was as follows: In favor of accepting the employers' proposal, 125,014; against, 257,532. The majority against is 132,518.

Immediately after the announcement of the result this morning the delegates dispersed and reassembled at Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, later in the afternoon. Meantime a negotiating committee of workers met the employers in conference at Broadway House, Westminster. At a later conference tonight, the negotiating committee was instructed to continue its negotiations with the employers forthwith, and the conference then adjourned until tomorrow.

EVACUATION OF UPPER SILESIA CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The evacuation of Upper Silesia by the Polish insurgents continued steadily, and it is expected that the whole territory will be free by the middle of next week. Much indignation prevails here today owing to the alleged breach by the Poles of the agreement previously reached through their sudden attack on the town of Gleiwitz.

The newspaper reports suggest that the Polish rebels, angry at the fiasco in which their attempt to seize Upper Silesia has definitely ended, are destroying German property and ill-treating the German population owing to their retreat. It is expected that the German Government will send a note tomorrow to the allied powers protesting against such alleged Polish excesses.

NEW PLAN MADE FOR ENFORCEMENT

Prohibition Commissioner Says Changes in Methods Have Been Approved—Evidences of Greater Popular Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Roy A. Haines, prohibition commissioner, in a statement issued yesterday, declared that all parts of the country had given remarkable indorsement of the recently-announced law enforcement policy, and that cooperation is being shown by all branches of the state and federal administrations. Details of the reorganization of the field forces which are considered necessary for the greater efficiency of the work were explained.

"The country, quite properly, is expecting a vigorous, sane and efficient law enforcement policy of the prohibition unit of this Administration," said Mr. Haines. "Much valuable experience has been gained in the first year of the operation of the prohibition unit. Quite properly, advantage should be taken of this experience, in order that the work may be put on a firmer basis.

"Many departmental organization changes have been made, and more are to be made, contemplating greater efficiency and the acceleration of the work. Among other changes contemplated, very serious consideration has been given to the matter of the reorganization of the prohibition field forces. It seems to be pretty generally admitted that after a thorough trial the present plan should be abandoned. The newly-adopted reorganization plan, herewith announced, has been thoroughly considered throughout all the departments concerned, and by many high officials, and commended without a dissenting voice. There has been strong approval expressed, and the unanimous opinion prevails that rapid progress in our work may be expected and a high state of efficiency developed through the operation of the new plan."

New Plan Outlined

The following is a part of the outline of the new field organization referred to:

"The offices of the supervising federal prohibition agents will be discontinued, and the work being administered in such offices will be consolidated with the work that is now performed by the directors of the various states.

"An officer, designated as 'federal prohibition director,' will be appointed in each state, whose duties will embrace the entire prohibition work in that state. Prohibition agents will be apportioned among the various directors, and the title 'federal prohibition inspector' will be eliminated, such officers to be designated hereafter as 'federal prohibition agents.'

"The salaries of the various prohibition directors will be adjusted in accordance with the importance and volume of the work, and the offices of several of the directors will be changed as to location.

"A mobile force of specially qualified agents will be organized to operate under the immediate direction of the federal prohibition commissioner.

"An annual saving to the appropriation of more than $100,000 in salaries alone.

"Centralization of responsibility; coordination in the handling of the permissive and enforcement features of the work; elimination of friction, uncertainty and confusion now existing in the field relative to the exact work devolving upon the respective offices.

Cooperation Apparent

"Assurance of more direct, and therefore effective administration of the law in each state. The territory embraced in the majority of the present departments is too extensive to be efficiently policed under the jurisdiction of one office.

"Provision for greater flexibility with respect to operations of the field force. During periods when concentrated effort is necessary in connection with particular phases of the work, the entire force could be utilized for such purpose.

"Elimination of duplicated work as to inspections and investigations in the field and in the office work incident thereto.

"Consolidation of files, thus making available important information of vital interest concerning permittees, which records are now prepared and filed separately in the respective offices of the director and the supervising agent.

"Discontinuance of correspondence now necessary between the two offices, as well as duplication of correspondence between the field officers and the bureau, the United States attorneys, and private individuals."

APPEAL FOR ARMENIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Boghos Nubar, head of the Armenian National Delegation in Paris, has appealed for aid in behalf of 15,000 Armenian refugees and orphans near Baghdad, who are threatened with suffering as a result of the contemplated withdrawal of British support, according to Charles V. Vickrey, general manager of the Near East Relief.

NEWS SUMMARY

Prospects of the settlement of the Irish question by the Premier's invitation to Mr. de Valera and Sir James Craig to attend the proposed London conference are not now so hopeful. Mr. de Valera's move in inviting Sir James Craig to Dublin is regarded as a thinly veiled claim to establish his ascendency, so that he may go to London as the plenipotentiary for the whole of Ireland, and at the same time challenge the position of Sir James as his political equal. In view of this, Sir James Craig's refusal is not surprising, the Prime Minister of North Ireland having previously committed himself to the London conference by accepting Mr. Lloyd George's invitation. p. 1

Baron Hayashi, the representative of the Japanese Government in London, said the present imperial conference would pave the way toward the establishment of permanent peace. The renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance must mean the continued frank interchange of views on matters of common policy, which otherwise would not be possible. This in itself is in no small measure a guarantee toward the maintenance of peace. The favorable attitude of the Canadian and Australian Prime Ministers to the alliance, he believes, is founded on their very wish to safeguard against possible aggression on the part of Japan, though the dominions in fact have nothing to fear from the Japanese. p. 2

According to Berlin, the evacuation of Upper Silesia by the Polish insurgents is continuing steadily and it is expected that the whole territory will be free by the middle of next week. It is alleged, however, that the Poles broke their agreement by making a sudden attack on Gleiwitz and committed excesses. p. 1

The Northern Epirus question still remains unsettled. The Council of the League having decided that the Greco-Albanian issue did not come within its jurisdiction, the Council of Ambassadors is to consider it. Meanwhile it is pointed out that ulterior motives alone prompt France and Italy to oppose the Greek claim to the district. Hence the interminable delays. p. 4

Cecil B. Harmsworth, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons that Ismid, near Constantinople, was in flames, and, as there was danger of a considerable massacre, the Allies were taking steps to prevent it. p. 2

The United Kingdom is faced with a new industrial crisis, as a result of the ballot of the Amalgamated Engineering Union to reject the employers' proposals to reduce wages in the engineering trade. More than two-thirds of the workers voted against acceptance. p. 2

The United States Senate yesterday pigeonholed the Frelinghuysen coal regulation bill by sending it back to committee. Senator Frelinghuysen assailed the coal lobby which fought the measure, and warned the Senate that if the bill was not passed it might be expected that far more radical legislation would be enacted by the next Congress. p. 1

Overtime pay for railroad work will no longer be at time-and-a-half rate, the United States Labor Board having ruled that, until otherwise decided, railroad employees shall receive only the regular rate for extra hours, provided that this ruling shall not affect classes of employees of any carriers who have reached an agreement as to overtime rates. The board has extended the operation of the national agreement which it had directed the railroads to terminate on July 1. p. 4

The Secretary of the Treasury appeared yesterday before the Senate Finance Committee to explain why he desires the powers provided for in the Penrose bill for refunding foreign loans. He said it was not the intention of the American Government to exchange German, Austrian or Turkish bonds for good securities of the solvent allied countries. Power to exchange bonds was asked to put the Treasury in a position to meet any contingency. p. 2

Senator Hitchcock yesterday introduced a bill calling for a Bank of Nations, with a capital of $2,400,000,000, the United States as the principal shareholder, and all the solvent nations in the world as partners. p. 5

As a result of a remark by a member of the Socialist convention in Detroit, a delegation of war veterans appeared in the convention hall yesterday and told the Socialists that no disrespect to the flag would be tolerated. While the convention did not approve the proposal to expel Communists from the party, it is stated that local branches may exercise that power. p. 2

Following an announcement by President Harding that he had no objection to the form or substance of the Borah disarmament amendment, the House approved the amendment yesterday by a vote of 330 to 4. p. 1

Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, in a statement issued yesterday, outlined a new method of effecting enforcement. He said that there were indications of greater public cooperation in compelling observance of the law. p. 1

BORAH AMENDMENT ADOPTED IN HOUSE

Disarmament Conference Plan Approved by Vote of 330 to 4 After President Harding Withdraws His Objections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Disarmament advocates won a notable victory yesterday when the House, by a landslide vote of 330 to 4, adopted the Borah amendment to the naval appropriation bill, directing President Harding to call a conference of the United States, Great Britain and Japan to discuss the subject of a reduction in naval armaments.

Featured by the complete surrender of Frank W. Mondell, Representative from Wyoming, the Republican leader, the amendment was accepted in less than half an hour, amid a tumultuous scene.

An eleventh-hour expression from President Harding, removing all objection to the Borah amendment, served to crush the last vestige of the opposition that had once been so formidable under the leadership of Mr. Mondell.

President's Letter Read

Interrupted by cries of "Vote! Vote!" Patrick H. Kelley (R.), Representative from Michigan, in charge of the naval bill, moved that the House concur in the Borah amendment. He yielded 15 minutes to Mr. Mondell, who was unable to proceed immediately because of the demands of a vote that were again raised. Mr. Mondell read to the House the following letter he had received from President Harding:

"There has come to my attention the questions in disagreement between the two Houses of Congress on the naval bill, and I understand they are in process of adjustment, but that some difficulty has been experienced in arriving at a satisfactory agreement with regard to the language to be used in expressing the favorable attitude of the Congress toward efforts to secure international agreements for the limitation of armaments.

"A number of members of Congress have been good enough to inquire as to the form of expression on the part of Congress which might seem most advisable from an administrative viewpoint.

"I have said to inquirers, as I am now pleased to say to you, that it is not of particular concern to the Administration what form the expression of Congress shall take, though it is most agreeable that Congress shall express itself in view of securing, if possible, an international agreement upon a program for the limitation of armaments.

Nations in Accord

"I think it has been pretty well understood that the administrative branch of the government has already been given information with regard to the attitude of foreign nations on the general subject of disarmament. These inquiries and negotiations will be continued, and the time and manner in which the matter may formally be presented to foreign governments can only be determined after the fuller development of inquiries already initiated.

"It is wholly desirable to have the expression of a favorable opinion on the part of Congress relating to this world question, and it would seem to me ample if it should be expressed in the broadest and most general terms.

"I am vastly more concerned with the favorable attitude of the Congress on this question that I am as to the form of expressing that attitude. You may be sure that the Executive will be ready to give every consideration to such expression as the members of the two houses of Congress find themselves disposed to make."

Republicans arose and cheered when the reading of the letter was concluded.

"I am ready to surrender my views and accept the Senate amendment," Mr. Mondell declared at the conclusion of a strong speech in which he nevertheless stressed the advantages of the Porter resolution, which provided for the reduction of land armaments as well as those on sea. He described the Borah amendment as "unwisely restricted," and asserted it does not meet the expectations of the American people.

VILNA PROPOSALS WAIT ON LITHUANIA

League's Proposed Basis for Negotiations Finds Favor With Polish Representative—Troops to Be Withdrawn

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The Polish-Lithuanian dispute, with which the League of Nations Council concluded its work on Tuesday, has proved the most difficult of all questions which have come under consideration. After private discussions in the morning and afternoon, a further public sitting was held in the evening at which Paul Hymans presented a resolution recommending the resumption at Brussels, on July 15, of negotiations begun there on the basis of the draft proposals already submitted. The agreement between the two governments will be submitted to the diets of the two countries, and finally to that of Vilna. The creation of the Canton of Vilna was anticipated.

Before the next meeting of the Council on September 1 all troops under General Zeligouski, not belonging to the contested territory, are to be gradually withdrawn, the withdrawal to commence on the date negotiations are resumed. Local militia not exceeding 5000, including 600 mounted men, are to be organized by the Military Commission for maintaining order. Before September 1, the Lithuanian troops are to be placed on a peace footing.

H. A. L. Fisher, the British delegate, said it was useless to proceed without an assurance that the parties were willing to accept the draft on its broad lines, but it was realized that the differences between these two countries, now on the verge of war, could not be dissipated at once. Yet the refusal to negotiate would be a menace to the peace of Europe. General Zeligouski's troops must be withdrawn promptly, the council was unanimous on this point. Mr. Fisher emphasized the unanimity of the great powers in regard to the dispute and he was supported by Gabriel Hanotaux, and Marquess Imperiali.

Mr. Askenazy, representative of Poland, hoped his government would shortly adhere to the Council's resolution, but Mr. Galvanauskas, representative of Lithuania, while approving the resumption of negotiations, felt that the second part of the resolution did not give the necessary guarantees to the Lithuanian Government. He said 5000 men could not control an area of 54,000 square kilometers, and it would be better to divide the district in two, and place one part under Poland and the other under Lithuania.

He also objected that the anticipation of a Vilna Canton prejudged the issue, while the reduction of Lithuanian troops might expose the country to dangers, especially through its proximity to the Bolsheviki. For all these reasons he could not accept the Council's resolution immediately, but would refer it to his government. The acceptance of the procedure adopted by the Council thus depends on the Lithuanian Government.

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PROSPECTS OF IRISH LEADERS MEETING IN LONDON UNCERTAIN

While It Is Doubtful If Mr. de Valera Will Accept Premier's Invitation Sir James Craig Declines to First Go to Dublin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The prospects of the settlement of the long-vexed Irish question by the Premier's invitation to Eamonn de Valera and Sir James Craig for a London conference are not now so hopeful. Sir James Craig received this morning the following telegram from Mr. de Valera: "Can you come to Dublin on Monday at 11 a. m. On receipt of your reply will write you." To this Sir James immediately telegraphed reply: "Impossible for me to arrange any meeting. I have already accepted Prime Minister's invitation to the London Conference." Sir James' refusal to meet Mr. de Valera in Dublin is indorsed by all shades of Unionist opinion in Ulster.

It was always exceedingly doubtful whether Mr. de Valera would come to London even to an unconditional conference with Sir James Craig and the British Government. In fact it is not considered any secret that if Mr. de Valera were actually what he claims to be, president of the "Irish Republic," he would have as much difficulty in putting down crime and driving gunmen from Ireland as the British Government is now experiencing. The extremists are in receipt of high wages for their nefarious work, and if they combine with the moderate Sinn Feiners and agree to peace, their lucrative occupation will be gone.

Indeed, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters, these gunmen are not too well loved by the Irishmen themselves, and if they return to the peaceful pursuit of farming, their co-laborers may give them a rough time. Mr. de Valera is considered to be in an awkward position, and his first move in inviting Sir James Craig to meet him in Dublin is merely a thinly veiled claim to establish his ascendancy, so that he may go to London as a plenipotentiary for the whole of Ireland. Adopting this attitude, he is challenging the position of Sir James, Prime Minister for Ulster, as his equal, and thus shows in which direction the wind is blowing.

Pretensions Ridiculous

No surprise need, therefore, be felt that Sir James Craig has seen through Mr. de Valera's plan, and has refused to go to Dublin, having previously committed himself to the London conference by accepting Mr. Lloyd George's invitation. Mr. de Valera's pretensions to be the Prime Minister of an undivided Ireland never had any foundation, and since the establishment of the Ulster Parliament these pretensions have become ridiculous. Ulster can never again be intimidated, it is said in authoritative quarters, and there can be no all-Ireland parliament without Ulster's consent, as her Parliament is established by law, and any attempt to coerce her would be met by the flocking to Belfast of every man who sympathizes with her from all over the British Empire.

On inquiring whether Mr. de Valera would be allowed to bring with him Mr. Arthur Griffiths and the other of his colleagues who at present are incarcerated, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that no difficulty would be put in the way of his doing so. As to whether Michael Collins, so-called Commander-in-Chief of the Sinn Fein army, would accompany him, that was another matter.

Bluff Will Be Called

While no objection would be raised against Mr. Collins coming, it is considered doubtful whether he dare take the risk of crossing the channel openly, for he is considered by many of those in England, bereaved through action of the "murder gang," to be responsible for these crimes, and the chances of attack being made upon him, thus paying him out in his own coin, are not remote.

Should Mr. de Valera refuse to join the London conference or, having entered into negotiations, break them off unreasonably, the effectiveness of the Sinn Fein propaganda throughout the world will be lost. In fact Mr. de Valera's bluff will be called, and the whole world will see where the difficulty lies.

On the one hand England is ready and willing to make peace and has issued an unconditional invitation for a conference. On the other hand, if Mr. de Valera refuses to come, it will be seen in America and elsewhere that the difficulty does not lie with England, but where it has always laid, in Ireland itself; the Irish question no longer exists as one where England refuses self-government to Ireland, for today every Englishman, no matter to which party he belongs, is a home ruler, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative quarters.

The real difficulty in the way of an Irish settlement has always been the quarrel between North Ireland and South Ireland. For this reason if Mr. de Valera is not willing to recognise

the Ulster Parliament as independent of Dail Eireann, the prospects of a settlement may well be hopeless. Should Sinn Fein maintain this uncompromising attitude and refuse to authorize Mr. de Valera and his colleagues to attend the London conference, no alternative remains but a crown colony government which will come into force in 14 days, dating from yesterday, when the southern parliament failed to assemble when summoned.

Unionists May Go to Dublin

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—It is stated here that four Southern Unionists have accepted Mr. de Valera's invitation to meet him at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Monday.

CENSUS REPORT UNSATISFACTORY

Chile's Gain Not So Great as Expected—Movement From Northern to Southern Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO DE CHILE—The Chilean newspapers express considerable regret over the returns of the 1920 census, which show that in the 13 years since the previous census in 1907 the population of Chile has increased only about 500,000. The count that was taken in December of last year gives the country a total population of 3,806,328.

The statistical bureau of the government, which had charge of the census, is preparing an interesting report on the census which will show that there has been a very decided movement in population from north to south, the laborers of the nitrate fields of the north moving into the agricultural regions of the south. This movement is plainly brought out in a comparison of the 1907 census and the 1920 census in four cities of the north with the statistics for four cities in the south.

The four northern cities show the following results:

	1907	1920
Iquique	42,126	79,329
Caldera	3,500	2,500
Chañaral	2,139	657
Illapel	8,024	6,832

On the other hand, the following four cities in the south show large increases in population:

	1907	1920
Chillan	29,117	38,688
Valdivia	22,598	32,930
La Union	13,097	24,875
Castro	18,872	21,014

The city of Tumuco, in the south, shows a still more rapid growth. In 1907 its population was 59,945. The 1920 population was 69,058, in spite of the fact that two large districts had been separated from the city and declared separate municipalities.

PERU'S EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In connection with the centennial of the independence of Peru, to be celebrated this summer, an exposition especially for American goods will be held at Lima, the capital, for 60 days, commencing on July 28. The Peruvian Government has agreed to admit duty free all goods destined for the exposition, and has canceled the consular charges at the Peruvian ports of entry. Even if an exhibit is sold, there will be no duty to pay.

The Peruvian Centennial Exposition has established a bureau here to care for American exhibits, in charge of M. R. Machol. Mr. Machol informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the exposition had already created much interest throughout the United States, and in the South American nations bordering on the Pacific. Many prominent firms in the United States already established in Peru had taken space in the exposition, even before the opening of the local bureau. To aid others in making arrangements for exhibiting their products, even if they have no present representation there, the bureau has arranged with a number of responsible Peruvians to act as agents for American manufacturers at nominal salaries. These will see that the exhibits are properly installed, sell the merchandise, transmit the proceeds and arrange for permanent representation if the exhibitor desires it.

MR. WILSON ADMITTED TO NEW YORK BAR

NEW YORK, New York—Woodrow Wilson yesterday was admitted as a practicing attorney and counselor at law in the courts of the State of New York. The privilege was conferred upon him by the appellate division of the Supreme Court. Mr. Wilson was not present, but was admitted on motion of James A. O'Gorman, former United States Senator.

PLANES LOCATE THE IOWA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Army and Navy air scout planes established contact with the radio-controlled battleship Iowa at 10.45 a. m. yesterday off the Virginia coast. All the army and navy aircraft assigned for the attack had left the shore stations at 11.25 a. m. The Iowa was found approaching the mainland after she had been under way nearly two hours.

TWO-CENT PIECES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The Indiana Bankers Association at their annual meeting adopted a resolution expressing opposition to the proposal to coin a 2½-cent piece, a 2-cent piece or a half-cent piece.

JAPAN IS WATCHING MEETING IN LONDON

Imperial Conference Arouses Keen Interest as Paving Way to Permanent Peace—Japanese Desire Treaty Renewal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Apart from the countries actually represented at the imperial conference now being held in London, it would be difficult to find a more keenly interested spectator of the proceedings than Japan, and, as representative of the Imperial Japanese Government here, Baron Hayashi is one of the foremost in the display of optimism as regards the ultimate effect the conference will have in paving the way toward the establishment of permanent peace.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, His Excellency stated that with regard to present proceedings of course the paramount interest of Japan lies in the relation which discussions of the Dominion Prime Ministers bear toward the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the advantages to be gained thereby. In the first place, a renewal must mean the continued frank interchange of views on matters of common policy that otherwise would not be possible, which in itself, His Excellency considers, is in no small measure a guarantee toward the maintenance of peace.

Right of Parties

"Furthermore," he continued, "by virtue of the alliance each party is given the right to institute inquiries and, if need be, remonstrate with the copartner on matters of foreign policy that may be considered inimical to the interests of both." This guarantee alone must prove to the other units of the British Empire a sure safeguard against any thought of aggression on the part of Japan, and probably for that reason alone, His Excellency considers, it is receiving the support of the Australian and Canadian premiers.

"But apart from any alliance, Australia has nothing to fear from Japan, for we shall respect her immigration law, though it militate against our nationals, to the extent that for us Australia—so far as finding a settlement for our ever-increasing population—does not exist. Nevertheless, until Australians see fit to alter their present attitude as regards 'white Australia' the Government of Japan has made it perfectly clear that to the Japanese Australia is forbidden. The same may be said with regard to both Canada and California, and although this discrimination against Japan is a source of great disappointment, we shall have to find other outlets for our overwhelming population."

Limitation of Armaments

Once the guarantees of friendship are established with the British Empire by means of the renewal of the Anglo-Japan alliance, Baron Hayashi believes that it will then be possible to come to some arrangement with the United States, whereby a further agreement may be arrived at with the direct object in view of securing an understanding that will lead to the limitation of armaments throughout the world. The present system of one nation building in competition with another, he considers not only a waste of a nation's money, but "suicidal" as regards the establishment of those friendly relations that the war has taught are an absolute necessity for the maintenance of peace. "The United States is about the only country that can afford the luxury of warship-building, and we are quite willing to rely upon the common sense of the people of America to see the utter futility of this continued competition," he said.

Turning to the matter of Eastern policy, His Excellency said that about the only opponent to the renewal of the alliance was to be found in China, but this he attributed to a certain party in China that hopes to make political capital out of the matter, and which is not taken very seriously by responsible people in either Japan or China.

Japan's Surplus Population

The attitude of the Japanese Government in regard to the Province of Shantung has come in for some severe criticism, as has also the emigration of Japanese to both Manchuria and Mongolia, but, Baron Hayashi continued, it must be clearly recognized that some opening for the surplus Japanese population must be found, and therefore, within the economic capacity of the country, Japan will continue to look upon both Manchuria and Mongolia as the natural outlets for her settlers. In both these states the Japanese are in keen competition with people who can live cheaper than they can themselves, and this is felt to be a contradiction to those who contend that it is not within the economic capacity of a country populated by Europeans to support Japanese settlers.

As to the difficulties between China and Japan in regard to Shantung, it was stated that every endeavor is being made to find a solution that will prove acceptable to China. The latest proposal is that the Shantung railway, which was ceded to Japan by the Treaty of Versailles, and which Mr. Hayashi said is really the only stumbling block to rapprochement with China, should be divided into two spheres of influence, both economic and political. That is to say, China will hold one-half of the shares and Japan the other, while the control will be shared by a joint directorate, comprising an equal number of Chinese and Japanese.

As regards Kiaochow, His Excellency said that it is proposed that the port should be opened to the free trade of all nations, and that the police should be supplied by China. The only condition that would be desired is that the residents should have a voice in the municipal affairs as well as in questions which relate to their own comfort and security. Just what the outcome of these suggestions will be he found it impossible to say, as so far the Chinese Government has refused to enter into any negotiations whatsoever with Japan on the matter.

FORDNEY TARIFF BILL INTRODUCED

Republican Protective Measure, to Supplement the Underwood-Simmons Act, Designed to Produce About $500,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The long delayed promise of a Republican protective tariff measure to supplement the Underwood-Simmons Act was fulfilled yesterday afternoon when the Fordney bill, containing eleventh hour changes, was introduced in the House of Representatives on behalf of the Ways and Means Committee.

Passage of the bill is planned before August 1. It may become the center of a long and bitter struggle, although Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, does not intend to call it up for formal consideration in the House until next week, after the Independence Day recess.

The bill is designed to produce between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 in revenue, which is only a negligible part of the $4,000,000,000-odd it will take to run the government during the next fiscal year.

In some few instances the rates are slightly lower than the old Payne-Aldrich duties, but in the vast majority of cases they run considerably higher. Yet in the essentials of daily consumption, that can be obtained only from foreign exporting countries, the bill, in its free list, permits the entry into the United States of all such commodities free from duty. In this respect the free list of the Democratic tariff bill has been cut to a large extent.

Designed specifically as a revenue-producing measure, the Fordney bill nevertheless bestows upon the President authority to negotiate with foreign nations for favored compacts. It likewise gives to the United States Tariff Commission wide discretionary powers in bringing about readjustment of world commerce.

Final agreement was reached at a late hour before the introduction of the bill on some of its most important administrative features, chiefly the American valuation plan and the so-called bartering and reciprocal provisions, under which it is hoped to secure through negotiation preferential tariff rates with exporting countries.

It was framed chiefly with the design to meet legislation which has been enacted into law in other countries, where the balance may be maintained between the exporting nations.

One feature of the bill that already is stirring up a storm of protest is a virtual embargo on the importation of dyestuffs for three years, written chiefly at the insistence of the Chemical Foundation. The administration of this feature is placed with the Tariff Commission, an act regarded by many members as intrusting the commission with duties beyond its jurisdiction.

Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee were given their first chance to see the bill yesterday. They will adopt a line of opposition at a caucus to be called soon. The first of a series of Republican conferences, called by Horace M. Towner, Representative from Iowa, will be held tonight. The chief contests will be waged over the lumber section, the section relating to dyestuffs and dyes and such matters as hides, and the administrative features relating to the Tariff Commission.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR MOUNTAIN BOYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOONE, North Carolina—The Boone Fork Institute, an industrial and vocational school for mountain boys, has recently been established at Shull's Mills, Watauga County, a few miles to the south of Boone. The management of the institute will be under the direction of the Rev. Charles G. McKarahen. Ninety acres of land have been secured for the school under the shadow of Grandfather Mountain, and with other imposing mountain peaks in the distance, including Hanging Rock, there is a wealth of picturesque scenery on every side.

One of the chief industries of the Boone Fork Institute will be furniture making. The school owns a power plant on Boone Fork Creek, where a mill is being built. The boys will make mission furniture from mill ends and culls of hardwoods, gums, and other kinds of lumber.

W. D. HAYWOOD TO RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—C. F. Clyne, United States District Attorney, yesterday announced that he had received a radio message from William D. Haywood stating that he was leaving Moscow on July 12, and would surrender to the federal authorities as soon as he arrived in this country.

UNITED STATES GROSS DEBT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The interest-bearing debt of the United States April 30 was $23,759,514,102. Matured interest obligations brought the gross debt to $23,853,597,542.

SOCIALISTS MAY OUST COMMUNISTS

Local Branches Stated to Have That Power — Delegation of World War Veterans Appears in the Socialist Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Although the Socialist convention did not approve the proposal to expel Communists and those who favor affiliation with the Moscow Third International, the local branches of the party still have that authority, it was made clear yesterday.

The convention voted to make all foreign language federations of Socialists subject to the approval of the national executive committee of the party. This move means further Americanization of the foreign-speaking groups, the sponsors, all conservatives, declared.

Lazarus Davidow, delegate from Michigan, said that the Socialist Party in Detroit had been reduced from 3000 members to 500 because of the party's conservative stand on international Socialism.

When the question of immigration came up Cameron King, of California, urged an amendment barring Asiatic labor from admission to the country on the ground that they unwittingly constituted "scab" labor and lowered the scale of living for American workers. This was defeated, the convention voting for free and unrestricted immigration except in the case of the importation of foreign labor to break strikes or lower wages.

War Veterans Enter Convention

A touch of tenseness was added to the meeting yesterday afternoon when a delegation of 100 men from the convention of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, also in convention here, appeared at the Socialist meeting. Ralph Horr of Seattle, Washington, a disabled delegate, told the Socialists the veterans did not intend to tolerate disrespect to the flag or disloyalty, and that if force was attempted it would be met by force. The delegation was sent to the convention as the result of a remark by a Socialist delegate that the Socialists would fight for aid for the veterans. "We will not fight for them as 100 per cent Americans, but only under the red flag of the Socialist Party."

Cameron King of California, chairman of the Socialist session yesterday, answered Mr. Horr. He said the Socialist Party appreciated the sacrifices of the men calling on them, and understood the impulses which had caused them to go to war. "But the Socialist Party also made sacrifices," he said, "standing on the principle that war was unnecessary. There was one movement throughout the world that tried to preserve world peace, and that was the Socialist movement, and if that movement had been successful, your sacrifices would have been unnecessary."

Labor Unions Criticized

The proposal of Daniel W. Hoan, Milwaukee's Mayor, that the Socialists combine with all other radical groups in the United States, was shelved, and a substitute proposal by Morris Hillquit was adopted. Mr. Hillquit's plan is for a conference of the party's executive committee with radical groups whose policies do not conflict with those of the Socialist Party.

The convention approved resolutions criticizing the labor unions as having failed in their duty toward the people, and authorizing party members to attempt to remold the unions from the inside.

A resolution was introduced barring members of chambers of commerce from membership in the party.

Another forbade Socialist congressmen to vote for military and naval appropriations. These remain to be voted upon.

A committee was appointed to prepare plans for a chain of Socialist newspapers. Victor Berger was chairman.

FAREWELL RECEPTION TO MYRON T. HERRICK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The farewell reception tendered Myron T. Herrick, former president of the Chamber of Commerce, by the members, prior to his departure for the second time as Ambassador to France was notable as a reflection of the sentiments of amity between the two nations.

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, Samuel A. Mather, and Judge Saunders of Cleveland emphasized the importance of friendship with the people of France. A letter was read from J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, approving Mr. Herrick's appointment. Mr. Herrick said that his consent to return to Paris was due solely to a desire to promote the welfare of the two countries, and through such amity to contribute to the rehabilitation of civilization.

QUEBEC POLICE STRIKE ENDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec (Wednesday)—The strike of the police force and the fire brigade of the City of Quebec, involving upward of 300 men, which began at midnight on Saturday, ended at noon today with a complete victory for the civic authorities. Mayor Samson, announcing the end of the strike, stated that the men had agreed to return to duty on the conditions submitted to them by the city, which are based on the report of the Board of Arbitration which recently inquired into the demands of the men for increases in pay. It was the rejection of this award by the men that brought about the strike. The men will get increases in pay of 75 cents and $1 a week according to the length of their service. The wage scale of the firemen and police now runs from $18 to $26 per week.

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BUDGET BUREAU POWER DEFINED

Director Dawes States That His Orders Take Precedence Over Those of the Cabinet

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Four fundamentals on which the federal budget system must rest for success were announced yesterday by Charles G. Dawes, director of the budget bureau, when President Harding called to order the Administration's budget conference to pave the way for inauguration of the new financial system. These regulations, Mr. Dawes said, had been drawn up by direction of the President and unanimously approved by Cabinet members, who will lose some measure of their powers hereafter over government expenditures.

"The budget system in the United States," he said, "must be impartial, impersonal and non-political. The director of the budget in the matter of government business administration has no responsibility under the laws save for the administration of his own bureau. He simply is an adviser of the President and of Congress in the matter of correcting business administration.

"The director of the budget in gathering information for the use of the President acts for the President, and his calls upon chiefs of bureaux and other administrative officers for purposes of consultation or information take precedence over the Cabinet head of the department, or any head of an independent organization.

"The budget representative in each department, being appointed by the Cabinet head, will present to the director the views of the Cabinet head upon the wisdom of conclusions drawn by the director of the budget, for the use of the Chief Executive and Congress, but as in the case of bureau chiefs and other officers, the call of the director of the budget for their presence and advice takes precedence over the Cabinet head."

TOWN OF ISMID IS BURNED BY TURKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Cecil B. Harmsworth, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated in the House of Commons tonight that Ismid, a town on the Ismid Peninsula in Asia Minor, has been evacuated by the Greeks, who are fighting the Turkish Nationalists, and is in flames. The district was in a panic, Mr. Harmsworth continued, and there was danger of a considerable massacre, but the Allies were taking steps to prevent it.

MINING COMPANY CUTS WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The Homestake Mining Company, whose mine in the Black Hills is one of the great gold producers of the world, has announced a general reduction in the wages of its hundreds of employees of 50 cents per day, effective on July 16. In announcing the reduction, the company issued a statement calling attention to the present economic conditions throughout the country as justification for the reduction.

MR. MELLON'S PLEA FOR LOAN PLAN

Secretary of the Treasury Tells Senate Committee Why He Asked for Broad Powers to Liquidate Foreign Obligations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The broad and sweeping powers requested by the Treasury and embodied in the Penrose bill for the liquidation of the foreign loans of the United States were defended yesterday by A. W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, when he appeared before the Finance Committee of the United States Senate to explain the status and progress of liquidation.

At the outset of the hearing the Secretary sought to put at rest charges made by opponents of granting the Treasury the requested power, namely, that it was the intention of the United States Government to exchange German, Austrian or Turkish bonds for good securities of the solvent allied countries. It is not the intention of this government to accept any bonds that are not good and amply secured, Mr. Mellon asserted. Power to exchange bonds, he said, was asked in order that the Treasury might be in a position to meet any contingencies that may arise.

Explaining the status of the loans and the payment on account of interest and principal, the secretary told the committee that the total interest paid up to date is $451,726,000, while payments on account of principal total $162,293,000. It is not the intention of this government to bring pressure to bear on the creditor nations, said the Secretary, the conclusion having been already reached that such pressure might have "disastrous consequences." The total interest now due on all the obligations outstanding, the Secretary revealed, is about $1,000,000,000.

There is no dispute with any of the debtor nations as to the amount due in principal and interest to the United States, the Secretary assured the committee. Negotiations, he added, have already been opened with Great Britain for the payment of both principal and interest.

"Has any suggestion been made that we accept German bonds in exchange for the debts due us from some other nations?" asked Furnifold M. Simmons (D.), Senator from North Carolina.

"Not to my knowledge," the Secretary answered.

"Are you going to entertain any such suggestion?" Mr. Simmons queried.

"We do not anticipate any," replied the Secretary.

"Well, then," broke in James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, "why is it provided in the bill that the Treasury could accept the bonds of any foreign government in exchange for the bonds of any other government?"

Precautionary Measure

"We wanted to cover any contingency that might arise," replied Mr. Mellon.

"Don't you know," continued the Missouri Senator, "that some European statesmen plan to have us accept German bonds in payment of debts of other nations?"

"I do not know that that is the case," the Secretary said in effect.

To the contentions of senators that the powers asked by the Treasury and covered in the Penrose bill were too wide, the Secretary replied that the authority was needed to meet possible and unforeseen situations and that it might help very materially to stabilize the debts of small nations and the debts of nations now financially weak.

"Would you object to a provision eliminating German bonds from this authority?" asked David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts.

"It is not for me to object to whatever Congress sees fit to do in the matter," Secretary Mellon declared.

Accumulative Interest

The Secretary said that President Harding was in favor of a plan to have the accumulated interest on the foreign debt added to the "refunding bonds" in the form of a higher interest rather than as an addition to the principal.

"In other words," explained Mr. Mellon, "if the rate of interest on the refunding bonds should be fixed at 5 per cent we would collect the interest now accumulated by adding to the rate of interest and making it, say, 6 per cent. That would make the bonds more attractive."

Senator Reed interrupted to remark that under that plan foreign governments would be able to escape paying $1,000,000,000 interest now due by paying off the principal at once.

"There is not much danger of that," replied Secretary Mellon amid smiles from the committee.

"Would you object," asked Senator Walsh, "to having the foreign debt arrangements subject to the approval of the Senate as well as of the President?"

"That would not be practicable," replied Mr. Mellon.

"It might result in another Peace Treaty fight," Senator Simmons remarked.

"Yes," added Senator Reed, "and this bill might result in some Secretary of the Treasury shoveling out $2,000,000,000 or $3,000,000,000 more."

Question of German Bonds

"Would there be any danger to the United States in accepting even German bonds in payment of the debts of some other nations, if the other nation would guarantee the German bonds?" the Secretary was asked.

"Not only would there be no danger, but we would be adding to our security," Secretary Mellon answered.

"Why can't England pay the $407,303,000 interest due us, when she is able to spend $700,000,000 in enlarging her navy?" asked Senator Reed.

The Secretary replied that perhaps Great Britain found it easier to raise money to spend at home because at home the rate of exchange would not operate against her.

"Well, Mr. Secretary," asked Senator Reed, "are you willing under any circumstances to accept German bonds?"

"Under some circumstances I might accept them," Mr. Mellon replied.

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Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over lea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea,
I am looking,
Through the window
Of the world.

Why "Undershaw?"

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the novelist, is about to sell his house, standing 800 feet above sea level, at beautiful Hindhead. Can any amateur Sherlock Holmes discover why the house is called "Undershaw"? The answer shows that Sir Arthur is a humorist and a philosopher as well. Years ago he had parliamentary ambitions, and put up as a candidate for the Hawick district of Scotland. His opponent was "Tommy" Shaw, whose reminiscences are just now delighting the reading public. On the declaration of the poll Sir Arthur found himself defeated. He was, in fact, "under Shaw" by nearly 700 votes. He took the matter good-humoredly, so much so that in naming his new house at Hindhead, he called it "Undershaw."

The Story of a Mouth Organ

New Zealand contains one citizen who has reason to thank German thoroughness for a fine mouth organ. Just prior to the war the New Zealander mailed to a firm of German manufacturers a mouth organ which they had made and which sorely needed repairing. He was amazed to receive it again recently in a carefully packed parcel and in excellent condition, accompanied by a note explaining that the manufacturers of the mouth organ did not undertake repair work, but that as the instrument had come such a long way they had put their best workman on it, and would make no charge. The letter hoped that the owner of the mouth organ would long enjoy it.

Meriden Green

On the green at Meriden, Warwickshire, reputed to be the geographical center of England, stands the granite obelisk erected in honor of the cyclists of the great war. But is Meriden actually the center of England? Measure a straight line from the North Foreland to Holyhead, and another from the Lizard to the mouth of the Humber, and they will cross at Meriden—center No. 1. Draw other lines from Berwick to Southampton, St. David's Head to Lowestoft, Dover to Bangor, and they will cross exactly in a sturdy oak tree standing at Lillington, near Leamington—center No. 2. But there are others. Duncharch, where "Wroth Silver" is collected every Martinmas morn; Warwick Castle and Atherstone—a center. It will be noticed that all these places are in Warwickshire—Shakespeare Land—and no one can doubt this is the center county of Merrie England.

New Zealand's Signature

In the Parliamentary Library in Wellington there is a plate glass casket, with a dome of leaded glass, which stands as a memento of New Zealand's birth as a nation. The world's recognition, won by the New Zealand soldier on Gallipoli and in France, was symbolized by the signature, William Ferguson Massey, at the foot of the Treaty of Versailles. The fountain pen and seal then used by the Prime Minister of New Zealand have been preserved within the glass casket, which stands upon a column with a stepped base, the whole being about 5 feet in height. The seal has a plain wooden handle and a leaden base on which appear the initials "N. Z."

Trees in the Parlor

In Maine the latest thing is to have trees in the parlor. Frank Anderson of Patten finds three young birches a great decoration for his bungalow on the shores of Shian Pond. To be exact he has the pleasure of gazing mainly upon their silver trunks, for the greater part of the fronds stand high above the roof, finding the way to sun and rain through convenient holes. To allow them to sway with the passing breeze, as all birches like to do, he has made the holes very large, but to protect the heads of his guests and his family he has cleverly tacked a waterproof cloth to the roof and to the trunk and plastered the edges together with cement so that the joints are water-tight. Now he can sit in his armchair tilted back to gaze under his own roof-tree.

A Banana Flower Box

Flowers are always welcome in Hawaii. The man who has flowers cheerfully shares them with his friends. In the days before cold storage formed part of the regular transportation equipment, gifts of flowers were successfully conveyed from one island to another in an unusual manner. The trunk of a newly hewn banana tree served the dual purpose of refrigerator and florist box. The long leaf-stems forming the base were cut to the desired length and unwrapped. Within the innermost casing were placed sprays of dew-sprinkled blossoms gathered at early dawn. Around these were wrapped other casings, excluding heat and air. Protection from handling was secured by adding layers of outer wrappings, securely tied at each end. In this cool, succulent sheath, roses, gardenias, ginger, heliotrope, tube roses, or double violets reached their destination as fresh as when they were plucked.

The Olympic Peninsula

From the cities of Puget Sound, in the State of Washington, the eye ranges to the Olympic Mountains, whose serrated profile marks the extreme northwestern corner of the United States, and their peaks and the great forests at their feet constitute a practically unexplored region. It is said that Mt. Olympus, the chief of the range, is 8150 feet in elevation, but there are many peaks varying from 7000 to 8000 feet. The vegetation on the rugged hills and in the valleys is truly remarkable. Below the elevation of 5000 feet the gigantic trees of the great northwestern forest are so thick and the undergrowth is so tangled that by hard work one can travel a quarter of a mile in an hour off the trails. Black bears, panthers, wildcats and wolves abound.

Worth Less Than a Cent

Most persons do not know that Uncle Sam coins farthings, but he does, and millions of them. They represent half a cent. Oddly enough, while made of exactly the same material as the bronze cent—95 per cent copper and 5 per cent tin and zinc—they are much larger than the cent piece. The latter weighs 48 grains, the farthing 80 grains. All the farthings, however, are made for circulation, not in this country, where they are not acceptable as money, but in the Philippines. They are called "centavos," and the reason they are of a bigger size than the cent piece is to be found in the fact that the Filipinos are accustomed to good-sized coppers and like them better.

A BOOKSHOP-SALON IN PARIS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The most interesting poet's corner in Paris is the bookshop kept by a young French girl named Adrienne Monnier. It is called the Maison des Amis des Livres, and in this little room, which is at once a store, a lending library, and a salon, I have encountered from time to time most of the advance guard of writers in the capital. George Duhamel, Andrew Gide, Jules Romains, Charles Vildrac—these and many others who represent what is best in modern French literature as distinct from mere book-making of the popular kind—the earnest groups who have something to say and try to say it stylishly, are to be seen in this haunt discussing tendencies and projects and values.

Once I heard in the intimacy of the crowded apartment the great actress Réjane recite the poems of Léon-Paul Fargue. There is nothing so winning in Paris life as the manner in which artists who have succeeded will often go to endless trouble to assist a fellow-artist whom they admire but who is still comparatively unknown. No one more than Réjane was the friend of conscientious writers.

On another occasion "Cromedeyre-

Corner of "La Maison des Amis des Livres," where French literati, Paul Claudel, André Gide, and John Florand meet their new works in informal moments of intimate discussion

Le-Vieil," a remarkable play by Jules Romains, which was afterward produced at the Vieux-Colombier, was read from manuscript by the author. Erik Satie, the leader of a school of modern musicians, explained his theories. Valéry Larbaud, the translator of Samuel Butler, submitted many pages first to the audience in this salon. Then there was Francis Jammes. It is unnecessary to lengthen the list. There are few poets and artists in prose who have not at one time or another visited this bookshop.

It is only a few years ago that Adrienne Monnier founded the unique establishment. What long discussions we had about its prospects! The idea was to stimulate the interest in the younger men and to give them encouragement, which at that time was sadly lacking. What it was considered advisable to do was to start a sort of club limited to 1000 members of those who appreciated literary effort. The Quartier Latin was chosen as the inevitable center of such a venture. Not only were books of a certain type to be lent, but the premises were to be a meeting place for both writers and readers.

Not content with the establishment of this admirable institution, Adrienne Monnier, finding that young poets of considerable merit were unable in existing conditions to have their works printed, undertook to begin a publishing business—though business is hardly the word to describe an enterprise which has no commercial purpose.

A brilliant conversationalist, the personal friend of everybody who matters in contemporary literary life in Paris, Adrienne Monnier has won for herself an unparalleled place among those who regard books as treasures and are keenly interested in the strivings of the human spirit.

THE BRITISH WOMAN GOLF CHAMPION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

After Hoylake—Turnberry, which is on the west coast of Scotland, where weather is wont to be wild and stern. At least it was in a rampageous mood when there was played the first round of the British woman's golf championship. In spite of wind and rain, Miss Cecil Leitch, England, engaged with Miss Alexa Stirling, the American and Canadian champion, whose coming to this country had been waited with kindly keenness and pleasant expectation. Miss Stirling had come all the way from Georgia, the home of Master "Bobby" Jones, whose failure at Hoylake was so surprising.

Wonderful to relate the golf was, in the circumstances, very good. The players, indeed, seemed to forget all about the weather; they had only a thought for pulling their best golf out of themselves. They fought, as you would expect, for all they were worth, and not a single word was uttered until the sixteenth green had been reached, when Miss Stirling walked over to Miss Leitch and offered her warmest congratulations.

Miss Leitch's Drives

Miss Leitch won by 3 and 2, and the secret of her success lay in her ability to drive the ball a longer distance through the teeth of the gale. She is wonderfully strong; there is no woman golfer who can drive a longer ball. At some of the holes Miss Stirling was outdriven by as many as 60 yards. But it was in approaching that she lost the game. Miss Leitch did not hide the pleasure she felt in her success over her redoubtable rival, and Miss Stirling may possibly derive some satisfaction from the knowledge that her conqueror went on to win the championship for the third time in her career.

The first round was very largely a tale of American disasters, for five out of ten visitors were out of the competition at the end of it. In the second stage Miss Marion E. Hollins of Westbrook, Long Island, gave Miss Leitch a harder game than Miss Stirling had done. As a matter of fact, the British champion had very many troubled moments, and there was a time when she was one down. Then, all of a sudden, Miss Hollins lost her game; she could scarce do anything right.

Some Americans

We were much impressed by Miss Edith Cummings, daughter of Senator Cummings of Chicago. She has a most engaging style, and it is probable that in the near future we shall hear much about her. She lost to Mrs. F. W. Brown, who is a Scottish international. One of the most interesting personalities was Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Philadelphia. Her vitality and high spirits were wonderful and amazing, and none could have put up a sterner fight than Mrs. Barlow did against Miss Joyce Wethered, who contested the final round with Miss Leitch and lost by 4 and 4. On two previous occasions Miss Wethered has beaten Miss Leitch, of whom it had come to be said that she was never at her best when opposed to this young lady. Miss Wethered is the type of player one says is made by the occasion; the greater it is, the better she is, and after her truly glorious golf, which brought her triumphantly through the semifinal in which she defeated Miss Lena Scroggie, there were not a few who favored her chances against Miss Leitch.

But in golf you can never tell; the common understanding is forever being defied and confounded, and so it was on the last at Turnberry, when Miss Leitch was her old masterful self and became champion for the third time in succession. It was not possible to understand the feebleness of Miss Wethered's golf. Her old confidence and calm deserted her. Miss Leitch, however, was never better, whereas Miss Wethered was forever struggling against adversity; she was outdriven from every tee. However, the great day will come to Miss Wethered; she must one day become champion.

Flowers That Sleep at Night

There are many wild flowers that close their petals and droop their heads with the coming of each day's dusk, and it is unreasonable to regard this as other than the sober fact which it obviously is—that the flowers have fallen asleep with the approach of night.

Buttercups and daisies afford the commonest, and perhaps the most telling illustration of this. All day long, under the full May sunshine, the green of the meadow grass has been all but hidden by the sheen of countless blossoms—daisy-silver and buttercup-gold flowing down to the river's brim in an unbroken sheet of light. There is no whiteness in nature more pure, more intense, than that of meadow daisies under the full midday sun, and no gold more bright than the gold of the buttercups. There are many yellow flowers that make a brave show of color, but no other save the buttercup that really shines. Its petals are just like flecks of amber glass which give back the whole force of the sunbeams well nigh unabated. It is not only their color which reaches the eye: the actual sun rays are thrown back by each little looking-glass.

Come back to the meadow in the cool dim quiet of evening and you will find yourself in a very different land. The white of the daisies has mysteriously disappeared, leaving only a faint grey mist here and there. Daisies at dusk enfold within their hearts almost all their whiteness. You must bend low even to see them, and then you can make out only a tight-girdled rosy tassel gripped within a somber calyx of green. And the buttercups have lost all but a dim remnant of their glory. They have not wholly vanished like the daisies; to the eye there are still as many as ever. But each yellow cup has shrunk apparently to half its girth. The mirror-like upper surface of its petals is folded inward, and their dull velvety undersides can gather scarce enough of the evening light to reveal their hue.

THE MINERS' HOBBY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When a passenger train is waiting at the platform of one of the stations in the English "Black Country"—Birmingham, Dudley, Wolverhampton, for example—it is no uncommon thing to see a workingman walk alongside and

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Then in goes the odd-shaped paper bag

put a brief question to some of the travelers. In his hand he invariably carries a paper bag, which seems to contain some live animal. Presently he finds the person he was seeking, man or woman, the paper bag is handed in through the window with the utmost care, the man salutes, smiles, and leaves the platform. He is a typical Black Country worker, a miner or iron founder most likely; the passenger is a kindly disposed stranger, who has promised to set free—at a certain stage of the journey—the captive in the bag, a carrier pigeon, whose training is made possible by this simple device.

Pigeon flying is a fad among miners. Fanciers have elaborately organized clubs and long-distance races. The hobby is now spreading fast. At the last annual meeting of the general council of the National Homing Union, South Wales and Monmouthshire decided to form themselves into a separate center of organization, and all up and down the Welsh mining valleys clubs are being started. The Cardiff Former-Service Men's Flying Club is a fair sample. It will have Saturday races at intervals during the summer months. The young birds' progress will be marked by successive homing from Weymouth (about 60 direct miles), Bournemouth (80), and Jersey (160), while veterans will start from Preston (160 miles), next from Carlisle (240), and lastly, in the Victory Race, from Perth (340 miles). A racing pigeon has been known to attain a speed of 80 miles an hour, 60 being a very common rate. As every aviator knows, the higher the flight the less the resistance of the air; homing pigeons instinctively fly high on a big race.

The Kun Long Ferry

Through the Shan States, which form a mountainous bulwark on Burma's eastern frontier, the Salween rolls in a deep trough. On either side the banks are high and rocky; swiftly flows the current. Few are the places where this strange river can be crossed. There is one well-known road which passes through the Shan States from the plains of Burma, and crossing the Salween goes on into China. There is no bridge, but the clumsy ferry boat plies to and fro in the dry season, carrying the mules and their loads across.

As we walk down the river bank in the steamy heat under the shade of giant trees and creepers (having crossed the mountains) we hear presently the ding-dong of cow bells; and next minute we come down into the river bed where a bank of white shingle is exposed, for the water is low. A caravan is unloading, and the big ferry boat is coming across. Scores of mules are already waiting on the shore, and the Panthay muleteers are busy carrying the pack loads through the shallow water and placing them in two dug-out canoes which are lashed together. The big ferry boat, worked by a bow sweep at which three men toil, is slanting across in the grip of the swift current. Now the mules are driven up stream, and wading out are urged into the barge. Wack! wack! one by one, they leap over the gunwale, and when 30 or 40 are aboard, the barge is pushed out, and steered for the landing place in the high bank, 100 yards down stream. Fiercely runs the current in mid river; the boat rushes down, but the men ply the oar stoutly, and she is brought up at the landing. Meanwhile the canoes are being paddled across with the loads—not such hard work this.

High upon the opposite bank, under the shadow of the mountains, is perched the village, with its domed Shan huts of bamboo and grass thatch. Toward evening floods of rain drench the Salween valley, and having got the caravan over, we seek shelter in one of the huts. In the distance we hear the ding-dong of the cow bells again as a Shan caravan starts for China.

FROM KYOTO TO PEKING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The two most beautiful cities in the East—such is the verdict of many who have traveled through both China and Japan: Kyoto, the ancient capital of Nippon, and Peking, the ancient and modern capital of China. But how different these two cities are! They represent two different nations, and display in their outward appearance the inner characteristics of two nationalities.

The Japanese character has in it a strange blend of curiosity, courage, and courtesy, and all these are seen in Kyoto, for here one meets Japanese from all over the country. The pilgrims who visit Kyoto during the spring and summer months, most of them straight from some remote village, walk through the narrow streets with their whole attention concentrated on every new sight, whether it be the electric cars, another beautiful temple, or a tourist from the West.

Many Courtesies

Of all their characteristics, that of courtesy is the most evident in the streets of Kyoto. I remember one day traveling in an electric car—it was somewhat crowded—but when a poor woman got in with a bundle the conductor, before allowing her to take her seat, dusted it, as the cushion was slightly muddy. Then a man got in with a heavy load, and at once another man gave up his seat in order that the burdened passenger might be able to rest. Every day during my stay in Kyoto I visited a bamboo merchant, who had offered to act as my guide whenever I needed an interpreter. Never have I been received with more courtesy than I was each day by my merchant friend. It was early in the year and he would be sitting over the hibachi warming himself, but at once he would rise and bow, offering me his seat, for his store catered for Europeans to the extent of having chairs. Without any hesitation he would leave his shop in charge of an assistant and come with me to any part of the town. He did this without any hope of reward and with a readiness which proved that he wished to serve me. Although that is years ago, he still remembers me at the New Year, and often does the memory of his consistent courtesy comfort and cheer me.

The Japanese love of beauty is, of course, seen at every turn. The temples and the gardens, the shops and the theaters are all filled with signs of the national reverence for beauty. An Indian merchant in Yokohama told me how his office boy saved out of his small salary enough each month to purchase a plant with which to decorate his room, and in every quarter of Kyoto, however poor, one is sure to see a hawker of flowers and plants plying his trade with profit. In early spring the schoolgirls can be seen coming back from school with branches of plum blossom in their hands, and I remember a young student at one of the Kyoto colleges who expressed his sympathy for a branch of wild cherry blossom which was being hawked through the streets, because, as he explained, the flowers would miss the companionship of the wood warbler which had perched on the boughs of the cherry tree in the mountains!

On leaving Kyoto I had a long train journey to the port of embarkation for China. I had a bouquet of flowers with me, which had been presented to me by my bamboo merchant, and the youth who acted as "Train Boy" insisted on spraying the blossoms with water every two hours of the hot journey. He could not bear to see them fade.

To Tientsin I went by a Japanese steamer and was the only European passenger. Never in all my travels in different parts of the world have I been treated with such perfect courtesy as I was during the few days of that short passage.

A Noisier, Happier People

The arrival at Peking was like entering a different planet. There was none of the exquisite cleanliness of a Japanese crowd, nor was there the same perfect self-control and politeness. The crowd was noisier than a Japanese one, while at the same time it seemed to show much greater good humor. The men were bigger and their dress was not so neat. But how wonderful was that first drive through the wide thoroughfares of the ancient city. The richness of the architecture, even of the ordinary shop fronts, was striking, and when we passed a temple with the yellow tiles, allowed only to buildings erected by the Imperial House, it seemed as if one were in a city of dreams. How exquisite were the mellow golden tints of those beautiful roofs, and how cool the glimpses of the courtyards with the fresh spring trees budding in the glowing sunshine! We passed from the central part of the outer city and came to the Drum Tower, which rose above the lower houses with a gesture of menace which spoke of the olden days when the drum sounded its signal from under its curving roof. Still further could be seen the gateways of the outer walls which still surround the city with fortifications of decaying splendor. I walked one afternoon for several miles on the broad road which encircles the city on the top of this wall, and looked down on the children at play far below, and watched the busy crowds going to and fro. Beyond the city were the dusty outskirts and beyond these the Military School with its parade ground, and further still the mouldering gardens and marble buildings of the Yellow Temple. It is wonderful in the evening to see from the city wall the sun setting behind a mist of dust rising from the endless traffic of the camels and the multitudes of people who come and go through the gateways of the ancient city.

But the full glory of Peking is only seen when one has visited, by special permission of some government department, the garden which is known as the Coal Hill. It stands just outside the forbidden city where the Manchu dynasty dwelt in the calm seclusion of imperial pomp and majesty. From it can be seen the wonder of the golden roofs of the imperial City, which stands foursquare in the center of the vast metropolis, just as it stood when Marco Polo visited it centuries ago. The yellow glazed tiles with which all the imperial buildings are covered glisten in the sunlight and make the city look like a golden crown shedding its luster on the gray roofs of the surrounding streets. The hill itself stands in what was once a garden of the imperial family. On it there are lovely rest houses, one of which is covered with tiles of rich peacock blue, while another has a roof of an exquisite deep sea-green. Here emperors and empresses used to sit. In the gardens can be seen marble bridges reminiscent of the past grandeur of the Manchu Court, and overlooking a lake is a palace which had been partially renovated in a somewhat tawdry style for the eldest son of Yuan Shi Kai when he had decided to proclaim himself Emperor of China and his son heir apparent. Within the palaces of the forbidden city still lives the boy Emperor of the Manchu line, with all the pomp of an Imperial Court, within a stone's throw of the palace of the president of the republic. For the young Emperor never abdicated and lives with an allowance of $4,000,000 a year and a retinue of hundreds of Manchu pensioners.

In Peking I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Morrison, who was at that time still Political Adviser to the Chinese Government. It was delightful to hear the affectionate way in which he spoke of the Chinese. Like an indulgent father he recognized their faults and shortcomings, but these only seemed to make him love them the more. He told me of how on one occasion he was sent for by an official of the Chinese Foreign Office with an urgent request that he would bring with him a copy of a certain treaty which had been made with a foreign power. The original had been lost, and now this particular foreign power had made some request which necessitated the immediate examination of the treaty. The only copy they had was in the Chinese Embassy of a European capital, and the only way the government could save its face was to obtain access to the copy which Dr. Morrison was known to have in his unique collection of books and documents.

A Laugh as Good as Money

The crowds in Peking streets were very different from those in Kyoto. They would surround me if I stopped for a moment to bargain with a gutter merchant, and would offer me their advice as to the price I ought to pay for any particular article. The price asked by the merchant was always outrageous in the opinion of the attendant crowd. But how good-natured and genial they were! Even the most persistent of beggars or the most insistent of priests at a temple would laugh at a good joke and would be as satisfied as if you had given them the money for which they had asked. Fortunately I was accompanied usually by a lady who spoke Chinese perfectly, and she was always able to send them away with a humorous remark. One day, in a street famous for its old brass vessels, I stopped before a man who was about to eat his dinner. He was evidently poor and his meal was meager, but without a moment's hesitation and with obvious sincerity he offered to share it with me, and was quite disappointed when I refused.

I left Peking and remember with as much pleasure its friendly and genially human inhabitants as the polite and beauty-loving, self-controlled and tolerant people of Kyoto.

The Fourth of June at Eton

The Fourth of June is the date of the great festival of the year at Eton when the boys' parents and other relatives forgather to listen to speeches in the upper school, watch the cricket among the "dry bobs" on Agar's Plough, or delight in the procession of boats by the "wet bobs" on the Thames in the evening when crowds gather in Fellow's Eyot and in the vicinity of Romney Lock. Time was—but this was before the war—when the celebration ended in a blaze of fireworks; this year not a single rocket mounted to the sky, not a single cracker roused a starling in her nest.

Eton, in celebrating the Fourth of June, with junketings and merry masques, is keeping the anniversary of King George III. "Farmer George" was a prime favorite at Eton, and a great patron of Eton "Montem," when the boys, attired in fancy costumes, went in procession to Salt Hill, an eminence about a mile away, and begged or exacted "salt"—that is, a money contribution from all comers. In 1790 a sum of £500 was collected, and in the oldest printed account of this joyous celebration, in the Public Advertiser of 1778, it is stated that on this occasion "the collection was an extraordinary good one, as their Majesties gave, each of them, £50." It is in "Farmer George's" memory that the big silver model of the college chapel is displayed on the occasion of the Provost's Fourth of June lunch in the hall.

The unwritten laws of Eton provide that every boy must turn up the bottom of his trousers; keep the bottom button of his waistcoat unbuttoned; never roll up his umbrella; never turn down the collar of his greatcoat; and always walk on the right hand pavement when going toward Windsor. The Fourth of June offers one of the rare chances of relaxed sartorial rules, which, when explained to an American visitor, wrung from him the comment, "O goodness; it sounds like Sunday on Fifth Avenue." Whether in this year of grace the relaxation has been any compensation for the absence of fireworks, only the full heart of an Eton boy could tell.

ATTIC EXPLORERS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The rain is drumming on the eaves, tossing the leaves and spattering from every roof, just as it did around the old brick rectory in those toy days of long ago, when the rooms were filled with shadow and the scent of new-picked peonies and there was nothing at all for a little lad to do. Then Granny would replace her darning needle in its cushion, roll the socks together and put them in the sock-bag, place the workbasket, the immaculately neat workbasket, on the bureau and light a lamp. There was to be an exploring party to the attic closets.

The stairs thither were not like ordinary stairs that went straight up and had bannisters, but they were very narrow and wound like those in a tower, and the high, curving walls beside them were plastered with colored pictures cut from magazines. I would go ahead—not too far ahead—and Granny would follow with excessive slowness and the light. There was a skylight directly over the stairs where the elm tips tapped and whispered in a most mysterious manner, and the attic was dark and had a sloping ceiling. There was a room at either end. The nearest had a low door, painted red. The latch was pretty high but Granny lifted it.

Inside there were gloomy bookshelves stuffed with dusty books and a deep window-seat, wide enough to curl up on and watch the robins among the leaves; but before all there were two more doors, under either slope, doors not over four feet high, that let one into cobwebby treasure caves among the rafters. And in we went, Granny stooping double and I breathless at her skirt. You must not move around much or you would bump your head. You don't need to. Trunks and boxes were near the door and other mysterious objects lie scattered among them. You had seen them before but they were still mysterious, wonderful; a broken cricket-bat, a rusty sword, gnarled canes cut by your big uncles, a conch shell, tall Indian paddles warped and splintered with use, curious fossil rocks and, perhaps the most interesting treasure of all, a glass-covered wooden box filled with birds' eggs. Was it the smell and glimmer of burning kerosene, or the fine roar of the rain on the slates so close above your head, or the dust and darkness of cramped quarters, or was it simply a six-year imagination that transformed these homely bric-a-brac into the glorious relics of an Ali Baba?

While you handled and gloated to your heart's content, asked many questions and wove marvelous Jack-the-Giant-Killer adventures wherein the giant was mightily discomfited, Granny would paw over time-worn woolens and faded calicos, socks, suits and sunbonnets, with great purpose. Then I took it for granted as a part of the necessary housework, but now I know that it was only a part of her love for a little grandson.

Finally we would emerge from one cave and plunge into the other. Here there were fewer treasures but even more cobwebs and dust and books and boxes. The books were all on religious topics and empty of illustration, but the bindings were of leather and the leaves yellow as parchment. As you picked one up and smelt it there was a scratchy thump behind you in the darkness. "What was that?" you gasp. "Rats," answers Granny in a matter of fact voice, as though rats were nothing but cats. However, you continue to stare with delicious dread, hoping to see one.

One of the boxes holds Aunt Jean's toys. Aunt Jean is a lovely woman whom no one has ever known to be cross and who wears her hair parted in the middle like a boy. She must have been very little once and sat on the floor and played house; for here are wee bamboo and wicker chairs and tables, tin dishes covered with painted flowers, funny old-fashioned dolls' clothes, and even a broken doll or two. You can only look at these things, not play with them, least of all carry them down the stairs, for Aunt Jean has some peculiar reason for keeping them and not even Granny likes to disobey her.

"That's all," says Granny at last, slamming down a trunk lid and picking up the lamp. But you find it still gloomy in the outer room, with the water thumping the roof harder than ever and the four window panes streaming. So you fetch your gaudy "Mother Goose" and Granny draws you into her lap and begins at the beginning and reads it as it comes in a sing-song voice that merges cozily with the rain, until—ting-a-ling-ling tinkles faintly from the lower regions and you begin the long, slow descent down three flights of stairs to the basement dining room.

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RIGHT OF GREECE TO NORTHERN EPIRUS

Ulterior Motives Alone, It Is Pointed Out, Prompt France and Italy to Consider the Albanians' Claim to This District

The following article has been specially written for The Christian Science Monitor by one who, owing to his familiarity with Near East affairs, is looked upon as an authority on the subject.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A Paris correspondent characterizes the endlessness of the diplomatic duels for the settlement of the question of Northern Epirus as the endless weaving of the Homeric Penelope. Nearly every month there come rumors that the Northern Epirotic question will be settled. Conferences are held, and arguments are again and again adduced by Greeks and Albanians, and the issue of Northern Epirus is still unsettled.

Greek Epirotes and Albanians were stirred to violent action a few weeks ago when the announcement was made that the Council of the League of Nations would take up the discussion of the Greco-Albanian dispute over Northern Epirus. Memoranda were prepared and submitted to the League; long speeches made before the Councilors of the League, and the result of it all was that the Council decided that the Greco-Albanian issue did not fall under its jurisdiction. The issue was referred to the Ambassadorial Conference which sits at Paris. Another period of suspense for the unfortunate Northern Epirotes will ensue. More memoranda; more interviews; more supplications must be addressed to the Ambassadorial Conference at Paris for the emancipation of the suffering Christian Epirotes from the ruthless domination of Muhammedan Albanians.

When will the Ambassadorial Conference take up the matter? The Council of the League of Nations recommended that it take it up immediately. But there are interests of two great powers sitting in the conference which militate against any immediate settlement of the Epirotic issue. Italy and France were signatories to the Treaty of Paris on January 13, 1920, which awarded Northern Epirus, including Korytza, to Greece. That treaty provided that Greece would be entitled automatically to occupy Northern Epirus as soon as the dispute over Fiume had been definitely settled.

Italian Machinations

By the Treaty of Rapallo concluded on November 12, 1920, the Adriatic issue was settled. Thereafter, Greece was, according to the treaty of Paris, entitled to the occupation of Northern Epirus. Meanwhile Italian diplomacy encouraged Muhammadan Albanians to seize the province and concluded a separate treaty with these Albanians, promising to aid them diplomatically and militarily in return for the surrender to Italy of the fort of Santi Quaranta. It is to the interest of Italy, therefore, that no early settlement of the Northern Epirotic question should take place. Time works in favor of the Italo-Albanians. Italy opposes every effort of the Greeks to bring the powers together to a sanction of the Treaty of Paris which gives Greece the right to occupy Northern Epirus.

French diplomacy was extremely favorable to the Greek claim to Northern Epirus until the arrival of Constantine in Greece. After the arrival of Constantine, French opinion turned against every Greek claim. The Northern Epirotes, the Thracians and the Greeks of Asia Minor that have been staunchly pro-allied and especially sympathetic to France, enemies of Constantine, and fervent adherents to the policies of Mr. Venizelos, meet with fierce French opposition in their effort to gain their freedom from Turks and Albanians. The French newspapers and French scholars, who have visited Northern Epirus and have written volumes upon volumes in favor of the union of the Northern Epirotes with Greece, are today showing signs of favoring the Muhammadan Albanian side.

Attempt to Pacify Albanians

All these French and Italian tactics have nothing to do with the question of justice. They are the results of Franco-Italian jealousies in regard to predominance in the eastern Mediterranean and in the Adriatic. Italy, by supporting the Albanian claims, tries to establish Italian influence in Albania with a view to stirring the Albanians against the Jugo-Slavs. France, on the other hand, whose policy has been to create a Slavic bloc at the head of the Adriatic, supports the claims of the Jugo-Slavs against Albania, but wishes to defeat Italy by pleasing the Albanians elsewhere. This "elsewhere" is nowhere else except Northern Epirus. Northern Epirus, then, must pay the price for the reconciliation of Albania with France."

All these things can be seen in the recent publications of the French newspapers and periodicals which comment most favorably upon the statements issued by two French senators, Senator Godart and Senator Constant d'Estournelle, who were sent to Albania by the Carnegie Peace Foundation to investigate conditions there. It must be remembered that these two French senators were members of the Carnegie Investigating Committee which was sent to Macedonia in 1913 at the instigation of the Bulgarian Minister at Washington, to report on the atrocities committed by the Balkan armies. That famous committee consisted of some of the most notorious pro-Bulgarians in Europe and in America.

The French senators are well known to the Greek world, and their statements in regard to Albania and Northern Epirus were expected to be favorable to Albania. Senator Godart, in statements issued at Paris, declares that he could not find a single Greek in Korytza. The peace conference had evidence enough of the Hellenic character of Korytza to decide on January 13, 1920, that that district is preponderately Greek and should be awarded to Greece. Such is the apparent bias of Mr. Godart, but the French newspapers, that only a few months ago were unanimously championing the cause of Northern Epirus for union with Greece, are today commenting favorably on the statement of Mr. Godart that there is not one Greek in Korytza.

The strange thing about these workings of European diplomacy is that France and Italy appeal to the United States for support in the application of the Treaty of Versailles and other treaties, while French and Italian diplomacy deliberately scrap treaties bearing their signatures, treaties as valid as the Treaty of Versailles. It is high time therefore that public opinion in the United States and England should awaken unto the perils of such utter disregard of moral obligations to small nations which may result in new conflagrations or in the triumph of Communist propaganda among the peoples of the Near East.

United States indifference to these dentures, it would seem, is unjustifiable. That nation was interested in the conflict of autocracy and democracy; it paid a heavy price for the rescue of the latter. Unless it exerts its influence to prevent injustice and the violation of treaties by the Allies, it may find the United States forced to make heavy sacrifices to stem Communism in southeastern Europe.

BUILDING CODE MADE COSTS HIGH

St. Louis Home and Housing Association Could Not Sell Buildings to Working People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Home and Housing Association which was organized a year ago with a capital of $2,000,000 to help solve the housing situation here, in announcing recently that it would cease its building operations, gave as the reason that it could not sell the homes it had on hand.

It has been learned that the inability of the association to sell many of its houses was due chiefly to the fact that the houses were priced too high for the working people, whom the places were especially intended to benefit, and not to decreased demand. Recent investigations and surveys have shown that St. Louis has a shortage of many thousands of homes.

The association adopted wholesale construction methods for reducing costs, and the houses built were of economical designs. One hundred and twenty-seven homes were erected and offered for sale on approximate cost prices and on terms equivalent to rent. It was found that even by undertaking house construction on a large scale, high cost of materials made it impossible to build even the simplest form of house with adequate conveniences, and at the same time conform to the building code, for less than $1600 to $1200 per room.

The building code here requires 12-inch brick walls for residences, and prohibits the use of hollow tile. Because of these restrictions, the association was unable to build at minimum costs. It was necessary to expend too much money in erecting the walls of the houses. In other parts of the construction work cheaper materials were used.

It is the opinion of officers of the association that if they had not been required to build 13-inch walls and had been permitted to use hollow tile, the cost of construction would have been much less, and the houses, as a whole, could have been better constructed and would have sold readily.

The houses contained from four to seven rooms and the highest price was $11,000 and the lowest was $6000. The payments ranged from $38 to $79 monthly, or an average of $59 monthly.

The association has closed its offices, and no definite plans for the future have been announced.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS URGE SABBATH OBSERVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—In closing the forty-fifth annual convention of the South Dakota Sunday School Association, that body passed a resolution advocating more rigid enforcement of state laws regarding the observance of Sunday.

"We declare for the enforcement of the law," the resolution read, "believing that there cannot be any safe growth of society without it. We commend our public officers for all the zeal in this direction which they have shown, and assure them of our vital backing in this. Especially at this time we believe that the prohibitive laws should be used to make our State clean of strong drink.

"We believe that the regard for the Sabbath is not only Christian, but is in the highest sense American. Our government rests upon morality. The only sound basis of morality is the Christian religion and the safeguard is the Sabbath. In this connection we rejoice that President Harding has made it known that the White House stands against Sunday sports."

WATERWAYS CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—The Great Lakes, Hudson and Atlantic Waterways Association Inc. opened its convention here yesterday. Following the business, which is to conclude today, the association will inspect the Niagara frontier as far as the Lackawanna Steel Works.

PAY FOR RAILROAD OVERTIME REDUCED

United States Board Rules That, Until Otherwise Decided, Employees Shall Receive Regular Rate for Extra Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Overtime pay at the rate of time and a half for all work over an eight-hour day has been abolished on the railroads of the country by a ruling of the United States Railroad Labor Board. Pending a final decision by the board, railroad employees will receive straight hourly pay, regardless of how many hours they may work. With this change, the board extended the operation of the national agreement, which it had directed the railroads to terminate on July 1.

The reasons are set forth in the decision of the board, which says:

"The decision also provided that the labor board would promulgate such rules as it determined should be just and reasonable as soon after July 1 as would be reasonably possible and would make them effective as of July 1 and applicable to those classes of employees of carriers, parties to the dispute, for whom rules had not been arrived at by agreements.

"Reports of the results of conferences have been and are now being received in considerable number. In some instances the carriers and the employees have reached an agreement upon all rules. In a considerable number of instances there are certain rules upon which no agreement has been reached, while in others no conferences have as yet been begun.

Uniform Policy

"In these circumstances, in order that no misunderstanding may exist or unnecessary controversy arise, it seems necessary, purely as a modus vivendi, that the labor board establish a uniform policy to be pursued with regard to the undecided rules until such times as it is possible to make a decision.

"In the available reports from the conferences held it is found the principal rules still the subject of dispute are those governing the payment of overtime. The labor board directs as follows, effective July 1, 1921, with the understanding that if the rules promulgated by the labor board (later) to be effective July 1 are more favorable to the employees, adjustment in compensation due the employees will be made by the carrier:

"All overtime in excess of the established hours of service shall be paid for at pro-rata rate; provided, that this will not affect classes of employees of any carrier which have reached an agreement as to overtime rates, nor classes of employees of any carrier who by agreement or practice were receiving a rate higher than pro-rata prior to the promulgation of any general order of the United States Railroad Administration relating to wages and working conditions."

No Separate Agreement

No separate agreement on wages or working conditions can be made by any group of railroad employees in a particular office or shop apart from the agreement made with that class of employees as a whole over the entire system, according to a ruling of the board.

The decision was issued in the case of clerks in general offices on several railroads who wished to negotiate separate agreements between the road and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees.

The board states as its opinion, however, that the personal office force of officials in general offices could be placed on an excepted list, not included in the general agreement. Under a code of rules to govern all regulations recently promulgated by the board, one stated that the majority of any craft or class of employees should have the right to negotiate for all employees of that craft. The ruling decided that this ruling applied to the entire class over an entire railroad system and could not be interpreted to mean a majority at any particular point on the line.

REFUND BY GAS COMPANY ORDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Pacific Gas & Electric Company must refund to the gas consumers of this city approximately $2,000,000, according to the decision by the United States Court in the case of the tax rate controversy between the Board of Supervisors and the gas company during the year 1913-14, and up to and including October, 1917. The suit brought by the gas company is over a 75 cent rate fixed by the supervisors and an 85 cent rate collected by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. It is stated that it will take a force of over 200 clerks several months to figure out the rebate coming to the gas consumers.

NEED OF AMERICAN TIMBER SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the United States must prepare to grow its own timber, since dependence on timber from other countries is impossible because of a world shortage, was declared by Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester for Pennsylvania and former Chief Forester for the United States Government, before the committee on forestry policy of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

The committee is studying the problem with a view to formulating a forestry policy which it can recommend to the organizations which are members of the Chamber.

The committee, concluding its sessions here, will next meet in Chicago on its way to the Pacific coast timber country.

Mr. Pinchot said that even if all of Canada's supplies were made available to the United States they would not meet the need for more than a score of years. The country must raise its own timber or go without. It was cutting it at least five and one-half times as fast as the growth, and depletion of timber supply was as serious as would be exhaustion of coal resources.

Mr. Pinchot opposes the Snell bill as not drastic enough. He would place control of the situation in the hands of the government and would make conservation compulsory. The whole question, he said, was an interstate one and the people who wanted no government regulation of timber were growing smaller in number.

ART

Muirhead Bone and D. S. MacColl

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—In the gallery of Messrs. Colnaghi, New Bond Street, there is an exhibition of drawings by the two above-named artists. There is nothing whatever in common in these two men, except a high excellence of achievement. Indeed it would be difficult to find two artists who so splendidly support each other by their adversity of outlook, and technique. Of Mr. Muirhead Bone's power of draughtsmanship all England knows and is justly proud. "What an eye the man has" was heard in the gallery. It searches out everything with a precision and accuracy that is truly marvelous, while it is no less wonderful that a hand can be found to obey so meticulous an eye. Nothing whatever is left to accident. All is ordered, yet at the same time seen and arranged with a speed which is the hall mark of the master.

In Mr. MacColl's work there is not this orderliness. Some of his best effects are the result of accident. He uses a looser technique than his co-exhibitor, and a remarkable difference in the methods of the two painters lies in choice of color. In Mr. Bone's drawings you will search in vain for any color not in the earth key, while in Mr. MacColl's work acid crimsons and the corresponding colors which the use of these reds compel, are to be found. And this is the important lesson for the student at the exhibition. He will see that ochres and siennas can be used in skillful hands in getting even sunlight effects while nothing stronger than cobalt closes the gamut at the other end.

It must be borne in mind that in Mr. Bone's reliance on the black lead pencil and outline, reminiscent of some of Turner's work, but carried much further than that master was wont to do, lies a great deal of the force and unity of his work. Take the pencil work out of Mr. Bone's drawings and they fall to pieces. Put pencil work into Mr. MacColl's and the sensitive slightness, which is their very breath, becomes stifled. Mr. MacColl hints at a landscape, Mr. Bone analyzes it and places all its anatomy before you, yet he often makes chimney pots interesting while Mr. MacColl makes roses dull.

Mr. Bone's training as an architect is evidenced in the solid structural look of his houses which go to make up the many drawings of Dieppe. His work with the fleet during the war has given him a knowledge of ships rivaling that of any other artist, and can be seen best in "The Swedish Ship, Dieppe," a lovely drawing both in power of draughtsmanship and color. Mr. MacColl's duties at a public gallery no doubt prevent the continual practice of his art but a few drawings are of such value that it is impossible to discuss him as a clever amateur. "The Ice House," "The Dock Gate," "The Viola," "Padstow" are drawings excellent because in them there is less accidental effect—more unity of color and form than most of his drawings show.

SAN DIEGO TAX RATES INQUIRY PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Investigation of present city and county tax rates here, with the object of reducing tax burdens without impairing efficiency, is the plan of many large taxpayers who recently took first steps in perfecting an organization.

In addition to ascertaining where the city and county tax money is going, the proposed organization would devise ways to reduce, if possible, the present tax rates, which have been declared excessive.

Moved by a desire to induce home builders and capital to come to San Diego and invest in city and county real estate, thus aiding in the upbuilding of the entire county, many local taxpayers already have signified their intention of joining in the tax-reducing movement.

PULP AND PAPER COURSES OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine—Courses in pulp and paper chemistry and technology have been opened by the chemistry department of the summer session of the University of Maine. Regular credit, namely two hours for each of the three courses, is to be given. Two years work in chemistry at a university or technical school or practical experience in the pulp and paper industry are a prerequisite.

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PRESERVATION OF LANDSCAPE URGED

Laws to Combat Ill-Advised Commercialism in National Parks and Elsewhere Sought by Landscape Architects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—"Conservation of natural resources of economic value, preservation of natural scientific and historic objects, and the holding of these in unimpaired beauty and condition for the enjoyment by ourselves and all posterity," is the threefold objective of any program of landscape preservation, according to the report of the committee on this subject to the National Conference on Instruction in Landscape Architecture at Harvard University. The first objective, the report explains, has been the incentive to the acquirement of land by states and nation to protect watersheds and forests.

In consideration of landscape preservation, the committee takes its departure from a discussion of country planning. This is, the report explains, closely allied to city planning but has received far less attention. This lack of appreciation is attributed to less insistence on its application, the lack of concentration of the areas involved in the work, and belief in the need of such development among fewer individuals. A cursory study of the question, however, the report avers, reveals the fact that the general units of a city plan may be extended to apply to country planning.

Gifts of Territory

The sentiment for the preservation of natural beauties of places of value has found expression in gifts of land or the special expenditure of public funds for this purpose, the report says, and cites several of the "nature's playgrounds" as examples. Pointing out that man likes to explore and venture into the unknown, the committee asserts that "our public reservations are the greatest opportunity the majority of our population may have as a near approach to original explorations and provides a satisfactory means of meeting that inherent desire.

"Methods of organization and administration differ widely," the report says following a review of national and state reservations. "Doubtless each has its peculiar advantages, though this very diversity prevents the establishment of a unified or coordinated system in which the federal and state reservations, as well as the smaller state, country or city parks and camps become units. In the instance of the national forests, their administration is as far removed from the influence of politics and patrimony as possible, which is certainly a most desirable thing. In many states the various units of public reservations are administered by state forestry departments or by fish and game departments. Many state reserves are sponsored by individual commissions which may either be appointive by state authority or selected by private associations."

Public Domain

Explaining that the public domain is augmented by lands from the sources of gift, purchase and grant, it is urged that in cases where the territory is bought, it be referred to a man trained and capable of considering its value from many angles. Developments must depend upon the individual conditions of location, topography, soil, climate and other features of the reserve. Although the advantages of trained men have been shown, the report asserts, it has also been demonstrated that few have realized the many-sided requirements, although much of the pioneering has been done and a new field opened to the specialist with fundamental training in landscape architecture.

"The country is now awakening," the committee finds, "to the necessity of landscape preservation, but there is yet no system devised which will coordinate all allied agencies of national, state and local natures so that they may best serve their purpose to the people of the town or city, state and nation through their inter-relation with each other.

"No group of professional men other than that of landscape architects is so well qualified by nature and training to appreciate the intrinsic value and the greatness of our American landscape and its natural resources of scientific interest and pleasure.

"The profession as a whole and as individuals must awaken at once to its responsibilities and come to the aid of legislation for land preservation in combating the ill-advised commercialism that threatens the whole fabric of our National Park system with despoilation and avaricious concessions not wholly essential to our national welfare.

Education Needed

"Parallel to legislative influence must come a great educational campaign to secure popular support to legislative opinion as against the arguments of the commercial interests.

"However, it is not sufficient to educate the people and our legislators to the appreciation of public reserves and merely hold them as dazzling jewels sparkling before their mental imagination, but wholly unapproachable. Consistent avenues of approach must be provided and means of enjoyment arranged within the area.

"The United States forest service has realized the sincerity of the demands of the public for adequate recreation facilities and is making rapid strides to open up in a most generous though conservative way the exemplar pleasures of their vast forest regions.

"The opportunity is then already open in the forest service and that is the key to similar service in state work either on commissions as state landscape architects of recreational design and as professional landscape architects retained by the state or by clubs, commissions and associations, developing semi-public areas for club grounds, resorts, country hunting retreats and other similar projects."

PHONE RATE IS ORDERED DECREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The new Public Service Commission appointed by Gov. Nathan L. Miller has reduced to 10 per cent the 20 per cent increase in rates temporarily granted to the New York Telephone Company on April 1 of this year. It is stated that it is possible that the remaining 10 per cent rise may also be abolished and that subscribers may be reimbursed in the full amount paid in increased rates, with 6 per cent interest in addition.

The new commission has ordered the company to post a bond so that such reimbursement for overcharges, with interest, may be made. The reason given for the curtailment is the lowering costs of material and labor. The city is insisting upon final determination of rates at least as low as before the granting of the 20 per cent increase. The 10 per cent reduction goes into effect on July 1.

NEAR EAST SEND CASH AND FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Near East Relief has voted appropriations amounting to $1,643,000 in cash for food and grain for carrying on its work among the orphans and destitute refugees in Asia Minor, Transcaucasia, Syria and Persia during July, August and September.

JOHN H. FINLEY'S SUCCESSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Frank Pierrepont Graves, dean of the School of Education of the University of Pennsylvania, has been elected Commissioner of Education and president of the University of the State of New York, to succeed John H. Finley, according to an announcement of the State Board of Regents. Dr. Graves is a graduate of Columbia University and holds degrees from several other universities. He has written a number of books upon education.

WOMEN OPPOSE "ART" BILLBOARDS

Campaign in a California County to Induce Reversal of Action Proves Unsuccessful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The beauty of art panels as billboard advertising did not divert the women of Placer County from their objective of keeping the town of Roseville free from billboard advertising. A campaign was launched against all forms of billboards in Placer County, by Mrs. Bradford Woodbridge, president of the Placer County Federation of Women's Clubs. The organization was spurred to action by the attempt on the part of an advertising firm to obtain a permit to erect advertising panels at Roseville. This petition was denied by the city trustees.

The agent of the advertising firm made the plea that the advertising sign to be erected was not an ordinary billboard, but was made up of beautiful panels, real works of art. The women voted to stand by the ordinance, and adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, Placer County has expended large sums of money in building roads, both for commerce and pleasure, many of which are unexcelled for scenic beauty; and

"Whereas, The beauty of many of these roads is threatened by the erection of unsightly billboards;

"Be it resolved, That this organization will use every legitimate means to prevent the erection of any more commercial billboards along said roads, either on public or private property, and to cause the removal of those already so placed."

"Ten years ago, when our town was very new," said Mrs. Woodbridge, "we had occasion to ask for the removal of some advertising signs, and out of this action we were instrumental in securing an ordinance regulating the size and location of billboards, and up until now we have had no trouble, but the out-of-door advertisers seem particularly anxious to spoil our record, and I am determined that they shall not."

KANSAS MOTOR CAR REGISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Kansas has a motor car or truck for every 6.19 persons and approximately 8000 dealers' cars and 3398 motorcycles.

L. J. Pettyjohn, Secretary of State, has just closed the books on the motor car registration for the fiscal year ending June 30. He registered 237,384 motor cars and trucks during the year, 2166 motor car dealers, 3398 motorcycles and 34 motorcycle dealers. On this basis of the population of the State the privately owned cars and trucks are in the ratio of one vehicle to 6.19 persons.

ENGINEERING EDUCATION

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Subjects more or less technical were before the two sessions of the Society for Promotion of Engineering Education yesterday. The first gathering at Mason Laboratory in Sheffield Scientific School was addressed by Arthur T. Hadley, introduced for the first time as president-emeritus of the university. He gave a welcome to the university as a whole. The committee on next year's convention will recommend that it be held in Toronto.

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THREE "FALLACIES" REGARDING ALIENS

Result of the Literacy Test in Immigration, the Americanization Policy, and Also the Forcing of Naturalization

The preceding article on this subject was published on June 29.

II

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"It is desirable at a time when the nation is considering a reshaping of its immigration laws that it should frankly face some of the mischievous fallacies which have cost and are costing millions of money, and which today are threatening its life," says D. Chauncey Brewer, president of the North American Civic League for Immigrants.

"The first fallacy is a delusion that because we used immigrants advantageously when we had plenty of work for them to do, and the choicest of European stock to draw from, we must continue to encourage immigration. 'But,' says the mystified European with constructive democratic principles, 'your plains and prairies are filled; your cities are full of unemployment; you are drawing to yourself now the lame, the halt and the blind; your immigration machinery is breaking down; and through your open ports you are introducing moral and physical poisons of every possible description into the national blood. The occasion has gone, the immigrant has changed, and you have demonstrated that you are unable to handle him. Why do you still persist in exposing yourself to deadly peril?'

Racial Group Leaders

"It is hard to say what answer we can find, unless we explain that we do not wish to interfere with the revenue of steamship agents, or the swollen bank accounts of racial group leaders who fatten on the distresses of newcomers. Meantime the query should lead us to that sort of discrimination which helps people to break away from a practice which is no longer useful.

"Another fallacy is the idea that foreigners in this country are readily assimilated, which is not true, and that they come to this country to settle and make it their home. A misunderstanding in regard to this fact has led to a lot of sentimental comparison between the rough-scuff of Europe and the great pioneers who laid the foundations of the Republic. One who wishes the truth can get it very readily by asking questions in the foreign quarters of great cities. Here the majority of the residents with whom the inquirer comes in contact will give evidence that they came to America to get a job, or because of some lure dangled like a bright bauble before their eyes by an unscrupulous agent. Their interest in the country is nil, and some acquaintance with their plans and temperament will abundantly show why they do not assimilate.

Three Fallacies

"The three fallacies which have worked evil to the American people, and which Congress and executive departments of the government are responsible for, are: The need of a literacy test, Americanization, and the forcing of naturalization.

"There is some excuse for the literacy test. There is none for Americanization or absurd departmental efforts to naturalize foreigners.

"As a people we have believed in education, and have endeavored to make our schools effective. It is not unreasonable, therefore, that a generation which has given more attention to instruction than to a consideration of natural capacity, should deem it well to have newcomers conform to our own criteria.

"If conditions in the different sections of Europe from which immigrants come were the same as in the more wholesome sections of this country, and if the educated classes of the east were reasonably conservative, the requirements for such a test would have appeared rational. Unfortunately the conditions are absolutely different, and there is nothing in the premises which warrants the conclusions which we have drawn. Thus, after proper allowances are made for special sections or groups, it must be conceded that the lettered European who crosses the ocean in the steerage has generally qualified as an anarchist or as a Marxian philosopher, while the unlettered peasant from the rural districts of Europe has been largely removed from the rottenness which characterizes the thickly settled districts which are provided with schools, and frequently retains a sanity of judgment and an instinctive love for ordered liberty that are assets to any nation.

Effect of Literacy Test

"It follows, therefore, that when we enacted the literacy test we put a mark of approval on the revolutionists, and denied admittance to the sort of people who are without handicaps to block their assimilation.

"If any official act can be referred to as encouraging proletarianism in the United States it is the legislation which is embodied in 'the literacy test.'

"I have said that there was no excuse for Americanization. This is a strong statement. I am going to modify it, therefore, by saying that no one can be excused for using the word in constructive work after suitable inquiry into its significance.

"The word America is apt to connote to the citizen the United States with its Federal Constitution. The American believes that it is the best thing on earth, and sees no reason why other peoples should not share his opinion. Therefore, it is probable that thousands interested in Americanization have been prompted by patriotic zeal and excellent motives. Theodore Roosevelt used the word in his vigorous manner, and no one doubted his meaning or sincerity. I very much question, however, whether Theodore Roosevelt, if his attention had been called to the fact that no people is without the racial pride which resents patronage, would have urged the use of this phrase in any endeavor to win the residents of our foreign colonies. He would have quickly recognized the fact that just as an American living in Italy and inclined to make that country his residence would deeply object to an endeavor to Italianize him, so any foreigner living in America, who is worth assimilating, will resent any effort to Americanize him.

"What would have been true of Mr. Roosevelt is equally true of many of his fellow-citizens. These latter embarked in an unfortunate campaign because of fallacious representations which they were without time or opportunity to investigate. A large proportion of them have learned much by experience, and thinking things out for themselves, will shortly do away with the title. Meanwhile there is little excuse for legislatures that have adopted the phrase after full debate, and none at all for departments for education, which are supposed to make careful inquiry into the character and effect of such campaigns as they initiate.

"Pernicious Activity"

"This brings us to a discussion of the pernicious activity which has been shown by certain government officials in urging naturalization.

"I can understand how an employer of labor, embarrassed by the alien claims of his employees, should insist that the latter become naturalized. Employers of labor are not always farsighted. It would not be surprising to find the less thoughtful of them doing things which work their own undoing. I can understand how an army officer in charge of drafted men, who claim other allegiance, should as an opportunist use legislation enacted for the purpose of railroading draftees into citizenship, but I cannot understand how a government official, who is very clear that a democracy is dependent upon a devoted and informed citizenry, should set up or encourage the installation of machinery which is devised for the purpose of hurrying aliens into the electorate. That this is being done I believe to be true.

"It is probable that the majority of the people of voting age at present in the north Atlantic states are either alien in birth or alien in their political opinions. Millions of them today are voters. We shall not have to add very many of the same sort to their number before we have by the workings of our own Constitution sold ourselves to those who have no affection for our institutions. When that time comes, the end will not be far off."

RAILWAYS PLACED ON NEW FOOTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The beginning of the process, formulated in two years of reorganization work with state and municipal cooperation, to restore public confidence in traction management and to scale down obligations in order to place the state's electric railway lines on a possible paying basis, has been made.

With court approval receivers of the Rhode Island Company surrender to a joint organization committee the properties in five lines, each to be sold at a nominal figure to the new United Electric Railways Company. This is the organization which will hold the securities of the United Traction Company and endeavor to operate nearly all of the electric lines in the state with the view to eventually taking over all of them.

With the carrying out of perfected plans bondholders will put into the proposition $1,000,000 of "new money" for working capital. The reorganization plans provide for a reduction in capitalization, in fixed charges, in lessened rates of interest, which will make it possible for the traction lines to both serve the public and pay dividends to investors.

ABOARD A BOAT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Boats are queer places. I am only an onlooker at life, so I am amused, not stirred or faced with a problem on this queer French tub of a boat. I smile at the stiff-faced, stiff-jacketed grandfather who sits kitty corner at table and has not the grace to make amiable speech with the sad-eyed Breton peasant cook, who has been drudging in a Chicago kitchen for 11 years and only now, with her stocking full of money has treated herself to a journey home on a second class boat. Poor dear, she is so humble to the waiter, a humble man himself. "Yes, monsieur," "yes, more, monsieur." She eats helpings of everything so eagerly, too eagerly. Tennessee, my friend, has for her cabin companions three Swiss servants who are going home after 20 years in California, and they are beside themselves with delight. They sing the Swiss national anthem when they rise and hum as they go to sleep old Swiss tunes they remember from their girlhood. They pity Tennessee! She and I eat at the second sounding of the gong. "We eat at the first," they confide to each other, looking down at their cabinmate. In the morning, so Tennessee says, they have a regular and delightful quarrel about making up their berths. "You must not Celeste, it is done for all of us, for every one the bed is made." "No, no," says Celeste, "for 40 years I have made my own bed and the bed of many others. Why should I neglect to do it now?" "We have paid the same as all the others, a fortune to ride in the boat, and to have the beds made." Two of them flounce out. Celeste busies herself, and the steward no doubt looks down on her and forgets to be kind.

It is a slow boat I write from, so there are few smart hurried people whose time is important, who have engagements to be kept in Paris and London that will remake the world. There are no real fashionables at all, unless perhaps the Unknown, with her tread like Diana's, her red curls just creeping from under her cap, and that enchanting Paquin frock, so simple and so right, is a whimsical fashionable, who rather likes slow boats loaded with babies, and students, and parties "on the cheap."

Tennessee says that for years she thought all trans-Atlantic passengers were fascinating creatures, divas and Dives, financiers bound to "bust" the Bourse, and Newport mammas sailing with beautiful daughters for court presentations, very grand novelists, novel, lolls in the chair beside her when he isn't pacing the deck, and laughing, shaking his shaggy chestnut hair, and letting his yellow tie flap in the breeze.

I wish I could be as gay about anything as the novelist is about everything. He has never been to Paris. High sea or no high sea, he is outbound like a boy. Only occasionally does he borrow trouble . . . once in a while, he is afraid our trans-Atlantic liner is only a Mobile river boat, after all, and that we won't go on and on and on across the water, but will pull up short beside a river landing, and the Negroes will burst out into rolling tunes as they unload heavy sacks and pad off up the bank to the warehouse. "Well, and that wouldn't be so bad, either," he ends.

And he drops into tales of Mobile Bay, and how fine the country is down there. I smile. I've had friends go there and find only barrenness; but the novelist—he has as many eyes as a centipede has legs, and he thinks the world, whatever the aspect, equally a fine show, to be looked at and yearned over and understood. There is no boredom in him, and much, happy, happy sap, and strange wisdoms and hopes.

He is interested in everybody, even in the strange, tight little party beside me. They are six, five women and a man whose job is buying dress goods for a well-known department store. He offered to take his wife this trip; and she offered to have four friends come along, and "Dear Tom would show them everything!" Poor dear Tom, we pity him. He works so hard, tucking 10 feet under rugs, fetching five cups of bouillon, and only yesterday the five decided that he could be banker, and render them accounts each night, or each week. He doesn't revolt, and we all wonder why. We are none of us sure that dear Sarah will ever take his business as excuse when once they get to Paris, and she goes on promising party after party to her friends. "Tom will take us as soon as we get there," she assures them.

Aboard a boat, most letter writers write catalogues. They begin with their cabin-mates, unless they are rich-off and lucky and travel seule; and go to their dinner mates, and to the deck chairs left and right, with a guess or two for the strangers who pace back and forth. Any steamer letter, every steamer letter, is somehow pencil notes for a pageant. And some characters are always there. There is the portly woman who announces shrilly that her steamer rug has been stolen; and it is always found next day in her own cabin. And there is the portly man, who can be heard murmuring, in the lounge or on deck, or over the soup, things about his crossing before last, and his tenth before that; and long, solemn opinions about the relative merits of Dutch boats, and French boats, and British boats, and American boats. He has been everywhere! He has seen a day like this off Zanzibar. "Ugh," say I when I write of him.

There are exclusives aboard. A former Mayor of an American city and his wife, who sit at one of the two small tables for two. There is a clarinet player from the Minneapolis Orchestra, who says he is going abroad to "feel the pulse of Europe." There is a noted music critic, gay and lazy, deep in fudge and a Hamsun novel, and gently hoping that the journey won't be as long as advertised. There is a silent Frenchman, with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor in his lapel, who wishes some one would volunteer for chess.

A hundred children chase the deck, women are fetching their babies home to display to grandmothers. And not least is Sam, whose wife went back to Bordeaux, and who has, forthwith, followed.

He wishes, he confides, that he could work in Ohio and board in Bordeaux, but it isn't possible, and so Sam is going to look for a job in a place where he sure looks forward to boarding. We are, I conclude—a boatload.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A hundred children chase the deck

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A silent Frenchman who wishes some one would volunteer for chess

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Breton peasant cook was so humble to the waiter

NORTH DAKOTANS PROTECT SCHOOLS

Law Allows Children to Enter Without Undergoing Either Vaccination or Inoculation—Is Based on Court Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—No effort has been made to change a statute of the State of North Dakota, which prohibits the making of vaccination a condition precedent to entrance into public or private schools, after a two-year trial. The law was enacted after a Supreme Court decision on the question, in which Justice J. E. Robinson, now chief justice of the court, vigorously attacked vaccination.

The North Dakota law provides that "no form of vaccination or inoculation shall hereafter be made a condition precedent, in this State, for the admission to any public or private school or college, of any person, or for the exercise of any right, the performance of any duty, or the enjoyment of any privilege, by any person." The law was enacted under an emergency clause which declared the emergency was "to safeguard the health and welfare of the people of the State of North Dakota."

The Supreme Court case in which the question of vaccination was raised was an appeal from an order of the state board of health, issued in 1917, which required all children to be vaccinated. William F. Rhea, guardian ad litem of Lawrence Rhea, a boy, appealed to the highest court, the boy having been barred from attending school in Devils Lake because of the board of health order. It was shown that there had not been an epidemic of smallpox in Devils Lake and that the boy was in good health. Justice Birdzell, expressing the court's opinion, held that the statute under which the state board of health purported to act, was not broad enough in scope to enable it to issue a sweeping order making vaccination a condition precedent to the admission to school.

Chief Justice's Views

Chief Justice Robinson specially concurred in which he discussed the theory of vaccination as well as the law in the case. He said in part:

"The non-vaccination of children—is it a cause for excluding them from the public schools in a state where smallpox does not prevail, and where the sickness and death resulting from vaccination would far exceed that now resulting from smallpox? that is the question. We must consider not only the statutes, but also the origin and nature of smallpox. It is a disease which originates in filth, the crowding of people together, the lack of pure air, good food, and good sanitary conditions. It prevails and becomes epidemic only in countries where the population is dense and the sanitary conditions are bad. It was in such countries, and in days when sanitation was unknown, that the doctrine of vaccination was promulgated and adopted as a religious creed. Gradually it spread to other countries, where conditions are so different that vaccination is justly regarded as a menace and a curse, and where, as it appears, the primary purpose of vaccination is to give a living to the vaccinators.

"In this great northwest the disease has never prevailed to any considerable extent, and it has never become epidemic. Hence, were vaccination to become general, it would be certain to cause the sickness or death of a thousand children where one child now sickens and dies from smallpox. Of course a different story is told by the class that reap a golden harvest from vaccination and the diseases caused by it. Yet, because of their self-interest, their doctrine must be received with the greatest care and scrutiny. Every person of common sense and observation must know that it is not the welfare of the children that causes the vaccinators to preach their doctrines and to incur the expense of lobbying for vaccination statutes.

Vaccination Unnecessary

"Certain it is that in this sparsely settled prairie country, vaccination is not necessary to prevent the spread of smallpox or pig cholera, and if any one says to the contrary, he either does not know the facts, or he has no regard for truth.

"England, with its dense population and unsanitary conditions, was the first country to adopt compulsory vaccination, but there it has been denounced and abandoned. In the city of Leicester vaccination has long since been taboo, and there, because of special regard for cleanliness and good sanitation, the people fear no smallpox. But in Prussia, Germany and other such countries, the light shineth in darkness and the darkness comprehendeth it not.

"In the book of Dr. Peebles on vaccination there are statistics to the effect that 25,000 children are annually slaughtered by diseases inoculated into the system by compulsory vaccination. It is shown beyond doubt that vaccination is not infrequently the cause of death, syphilis, cancer, consumption, eczema, leprosy and other diseases. It is shown that if vaccination has any tendency to prevent an attack of smallpox, the remedy is worse than the disease.

"Smallpox is the least dangerous of the infectious diseases. With proper care no person dies of smallpox."

PRUDENTIAL COMPANY SUPPORTS PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Now that Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the Lockwood committee, is on his way to Europe and the committee has adjourned, the board of directors of the Prudential Life Insurance Company has made public its full approval of the action of its president, Forrest F. Dryden, in refusing to answer Mr. Untermyer's questions before the committee relating to the origin of the financial relations between the Prudential and the Fidelity Trust Company. They hold that the questions were not within the scope of the housing investigation. They urge that the charges by Mr. Untermyer, under which Mr. Dryden was held in contempt, be settled in court without delay. They request the State Superintendent of Insurance in New Jersey to investigate the company's affairs for the time covered by the unanswered questions.

Counsel assert that a huge purchase of Prudential stock by the Fidelity Trust Company in 1912 was not financed by the Prudential, as Mr. Untermyer intimated.

"Since the close of the hearing," they say, "we have learned that the Fidelity financed this purchase in part by the use of funds previously in hand, but chiefly by the sale of 5000 shares of its stock at $750 a share; that this stock was sold to 168 different stockholders in amounts varying from one share to 500 shares and that not a single share was taken by the Prudential either directly or indirectly, in any way, shape or manner."

The ruling of the committee in the case of the Prudential and other insurance companies has been that matters relating to the investment of funds are strictly within the scope of the investigation, if by examining such investments counsel to the committee can show the advisability of legislation limiting the investments of these big companies and requiring them to put more money into real estate mortgages.

BANK OF NATIONS HITCHCOCK PLAN

Senator From Nebraska Introduces Bill Providing for an Agency in Which All Solvent Nations Would Be Partners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Creation of a bank of nations, with a total capital of $2,400,000,000 and with the United States as the principal shareholder and the leader in its launching, is proposed in a bill introduced yesterday by Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, ranking minority member on the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Hitchcock's bill would provide for a financial agency in which all the solvent nations of the world would be partners. The creation of the institution, with headquarters in New York, would bind the nations financially together, facilitate trade and exchange, eliminate the "piratical speculation" of the present system, and bring a stabilizing element into world currency and commerce, the Nebraska Senator believes.

Of the total capital the United States Treasury would subscribe $1,300,000, one-third of this in gold and two-thirds in interest bearing bonds, either of this or of foreign nations, while American banking institutions would be permitted to subscribe $200,000,000 of the capital stock. Of the directorate of the institution, which would have branches all over the world, this government would have 13, while the private bankers would have two. The remaining $900,000,000 of the capital stock would be subscribed by foreign nations on the basis of one-third gold and two-thirds in interest-bearing securities. These nations would have their proportionate share in the directorate.

Two plans underlie the structure of the bank, the plan of the American national banks created after the war, which issued currency in proportion to their capital stock, and the plan of the Federal Reserve Banks, which provide credit, elasticity and reserves for emergencies. New York would be the general clearing house, but branches would be established in all the principal cities, and the currency of the bank of nations would have the same value in all countries at all times.

NEW YORK RENT LAW STILL IN EFFECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The New York State rent laws are in effect until November 1, 1922. Justice John R. Davis of the Municipal Court has reminded landlords and tenants of that fact. He advises tenants served with notices that rentals will be increased on October 1 to serve notice on the landlord personally, in the presence of witnesses, or by registered mail, that the tenant will continue to occupy the place at the old rental, if the tenant considers the increase unfair. The case will then be decided by the court, which will protect the tenant's occupancy meanwhile.

"We have fixed a fair and reasonable rental for about all landlords and tenants," said the justice, "and the drop in prices is against any further increases during the life of these rent laws."

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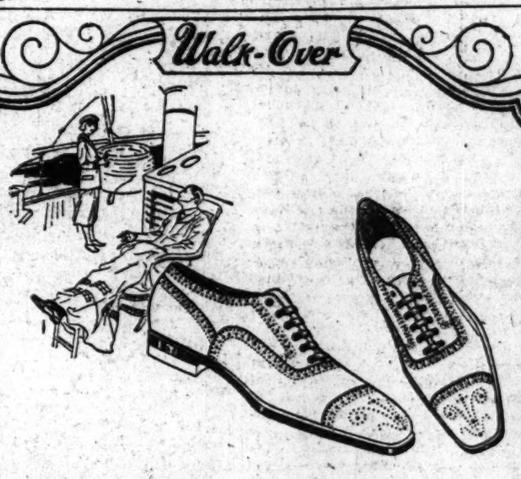
Fishers Island, N. Y.
Off New London. Very accessible. Sound and Ocean. Seashore and Country. A Unique, Ideal Summer Resort. Always Cool.
Boating, bathing, golf, tennis, good roads, delightful walks, orchestra; spacious shady lawns and piazzas; rooms with bath or running water; milk, cream, poultry, vegetables from our farms; fish and lobsters from adjacent waters; special kitchen for young children; certified milk.
Wm. F. Ingold, Mgr., Fishers Island, N. Y.

Walk-Over



The Newest Style for Men

Something new for men who follow the styles. The Claridge has the latest square toe, but it is broader and shorter than the extreme. Men like it at first glance because the stylish square toe is not overdone. As shown here with perforated tip and decorations it is very popular.

Made of Plum Calf with rubber heels attached and moderately priced at $9.00

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HISPANO-AMERICAN CONGRESS BEGINS

Delegates of 16 South American Republics Gather at Conference at Seville in Order to Discuss History and Geography

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEVILLE, Spain—To some minds there has seemed to be something a little ironical in the circumstances of the holding of a Hispano-American congress at Seville just now, since the great Hispano-American exhibition which will be opened here in time is already much overdue and has become a subject of secret misgiving to the capital of Andalusia. It should have been opened this very year; that was the intention two or three years ago. The main buildings of the exhibition, strongly built of stone and most magnificent in every way, have been completed, and the surrounding grounds as well, but it is still difficult to make the final constructions and arrangements, chiefly because of certain municipal perplexities, and so there is postponement after postponement. The year 1924 is now talked of, but some of the pessimists think that 1927 is more likely.

Meanwhile the splendid buildings, almost certainly the finest ever constructed for such a purpose in any country, are being put to other occasional uses, and the irony, such as it may be, enters into the present situation when the delegates from the South American states come here to Seville now and sit for the purposes of the Hispano-American Congress of History and Geography in these very halls. However, they could sit in no better for their inspiration, and they make no mention of the much postponed exhibition save in the way of pious hope.

The first of these congresses, which assemble for the purpose of communicating the results of researches, studies into the history and geography as they affect Spain and the countries across the sea which have been mainly peopled by her race, and for discussion and argument upon these matters, was held here seven years ago, a few months before the beginning of the war. It was the intention to hold them frequently, but the war interfered with this project, and it has only now been found practicable to hold the second.

The opening ceremony was impressive, and all that followed was peculiarly interesting. The Minister of Public Instruction, Mr. Aparicio, came down from Madrid to preside at the inaugural proceedings at which were also present the Alcalde of Seville, (the Count de Urbina), the Civil Governor, the Brazilian Minister, the President of the Congress (the Marquess de Laurencin), the Director-General of Fine Arts, the Military Governor, and a number of other personalities. The representatives of 16 South American republics were present, besides a large number of others from cultural centers in South America, delegates from the Philippines, and elsewhere. The fine salon of the Palace of Arts and Industries in the exhibition grounds was magnificently decorated for the occasion.

Lost Speech Discovered

The Minister of Public Instruction made an interesting opening speech in which he praised the beauties of Seville, "the Athens of the Mediterranean" as it had been called, from which sons of Spain had made the most audacious expeditions across the seas carrying civilization to the New World. Here was the home of "the Archives of the Indies," which contained the priceless documented history of the South American peoples, and from here, just four centuries ago, Magellan entered upon his splendid adventure of making the circuit of the world, which was completed by Sebastian Elcano. The temper of all the people of Spain and South America, he said, was crystallised in their immortal language, and the congress was being held in a palace of the future exhibition, in the Park of Maria Luisa, amid an immense display of floral beauty and among a thousand details that spoke to them of the material and spiritual bonds that united Spain to the New World.

The Hispano-American confraternity, according to the phrase of the director of the Royal Academy of History, the Marquess de Laurencin, was cemented at the congress held in 1914, at which, in the resolutions that were passed, two fundamental affirmations were made, one being that Spain, as a nation, was not responsible for the excesses committed during the conquest, and the other that Spain manifested her lively desire that in all the countries of Spanish America there should be maintained in full vigor and should be perfected to the utmost extent, all measures for the moral and material improvement of the American Indians following the high example she had always given in favor of the American aborigines. To this congress now came the sages of South America, studying the civilizing effort of Spain in the colonial epoch, the extension of her cultural institutions, and the social work that was accomplished by her benevolent and educational institutions.

Toward the end of his speech Mr. Aparicio made an interesting announcement, which was received with great cheering. He said that the speech of Draker, a part of the "History of Cartagena of the Indies" in the monumental work, was thought to be lost. It has been praised by famous men of the Indies and elsewhere. Now, thanks to the patriotism of Guillermo Osma, it had been secured for Spain after all, having been searched for unceasingly all over the world and at last found in England. It would, for the future, be preserved in the Institute of Valencia.

Alcibiades Pecanha, the Brazilian Minister to Spain, was the next to speak, and in an oration full of fervent praises for Spain he told of the beauties of the Castilian tongue, of the chivalry and the legendary valor of Spain, and so forth. Then the Count de Urbina gave a warm welcome to the delegates in the name of the "very loyal, heroic, unconquered and always faithful city of Seville," and spoke of the ambition of the city to hold there in 1924 that exhibition which would be a festival of work and culture. Seville then would be as a scene of love, where Spain would display her pride in the emancipated daughters to whom she had given being, and who preserved and polished the Castilian language as a means of expressing their highest thoughts.

When the delegates returned to their homes again he wanted them to think of an afternoon when the Andalusian sun gave life to the immensity of flowers with which they were surrounded, and that a whole city, yearning for progress and more culture, wanted to be the center of their struggles associated therewith, and, greeting them, asked in return their love and their communion. The delegate of Colombia, Mr. Rivas, spoke next, and after another short address by the Minister of Public Instruction, the inaugural proceedings were completed.

Special sections were established for the reading of papers, discussions, and investigations in various departments of the work of the congress, each section having its own president, vice-president and secretaries. There were sections for "Pre-Spanish," for the "History of America," for the "Geography of America," and for "The History and Geography of the Philippines."

NEW PARLIAMENTS FOR BRITISH ISLES

Bill Would Establish Separate Houses With Powers Like Those Under Home Rule Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — With the increasing congestion of business in the House of Commons, special interest attaches to the bill for establishing subordinate parliaments for England, Scotland and Wales, which is known as the Parliament Relief Act, 1921. It is interesting to note that the powers and limitations are almost indentical with those of the Irish Home Rule Act. As in the case of the latter, the supreme authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom remains "unaffected and undiminished over all persons and things in the United Kingdom and every part thereof."

With certain limitations which will be dealt with later, each local parliament, if the bill becomes law, will have power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government within that portion of the Kingdom under its jurisdiction. This will include the power to levy and collect taxes (other than customs duties and income tax), to make provision for the cost of the local national services, and contributions for these services from the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom will cease.

Until the new financial relations are firmly established, however, a temporary contribution, based on existing annual proceeds and expenses, will be paid to the local national exchequers out of imperial funds. Both the temporary and regular financial arrangements will be in the hands of a joint exchequer board, consisting of three persons appointed by the Treasury, one person appointed by each of the local national governments, and a chairman appointed by His Majesty the King.

The limitations, previously referred to, provide that the local parliaments shall have no power to make laws affecting the crown or the succession to the crown, the making of peace or war, the army, navy, and air forces, treaties or any other relation with foreign powers or His Majesty's dominions, titles of honor, foreign trade, the postal services at present under the control of the Postmaster-General, coinage, railways, and canals, customs and excise, duties, and income and super taxes.

Special provision is made in the bill against the making of laws to prohibit or restrict the free exercise of any religion, or to impose any disability or disadvantage on account of religious belief. The executive authority in each portion of the United Kingdom will continue vested in His Majesty, acting through a secretary of state who will appoint the necessary departments for the exercise of the powers delegated to him.

The secretary of state for the particular area will also summon, prorogue, and dissolve the local national parliament. This, in each case will consist of two chambers: A house of commons with, in the case of England, 492 members, of Scotland, 74 members, of Wales, 36 members; and a second chamber with, in the case of England, 159 members, of Scotland, 36 members, and of Wales, 21 members.

The members of these second chambers will be elected by the members of the Commons House and serve for nine years, one third retiring every third year, the retiring members to be chosen by lot. Certain judges and bishops will be ex-officio members. Voting will be by the method of proportional representation. For the election of members to the Commons Chamber of the local parliaments, the franchise will be the same as for the election of members for the House of Commons in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, except that peers will, if otherwise qualified, have the right to be registered as electors and to vote.

If, and when this bill becomes law, and the Irish parliaments are established, a considerable part of the legislation relating solely to local affairs and now falling on the Parliament of the United Kingdom, will be delegated to the five subordinate parliaments for England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern and Southern Ireland respectively

ROAD TRANSPORT IN BRITAIN TESTED

Public Holiday, Occurring During Coal Strike, Threw Burden of Traffic Upon Motor Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The coincidence of the recent public holiday and the coal strike, with the resulting dearth of trains, threw upon road transport the greatest test it yet has had to bear. Taking into consideration these exceptional circumstances, the results constituted a triumph both for the road and road transport.

From the large London terminal stations, where usually hundreds of trains would have arrived and departed each day throughout the public holiday, the passenger service had been reduced to a handful of overloaded carriages. In such circumstances the people of the large towns abandoned long railway journeys, but took to the road both on foot and in every kind of vehicle that could be procured. Donkey carts, cycles, motor cycles, cars, coaches, and omnibuses streamed out over the roads into the sunlit country.

On Dunstable Downs people swarmed like bees, and from other viewpoints near London, Boxhill, Leith Hill, the Hindhead and the "Hogsback" similar crowds were reported. At Brighton alone 70 or more chars-à-bancs unloaded their full complement of passengers on the sea front, during the morning. From the larger towns north, south, east and west the report was the same. In solitaries, couples, and parties small and large, the people deserted the iron track and returned to the highway.

Anniversary of Motor Trial

The Royal Automobile Club recently celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of the first 1000-mile motor trial in Great Britain, organized to prove the possibilities of the new motor vehicles. Even at the date of that trial in 1900, the motor car was little more than a horse carriage without shafts and with a more or less uncertain power plant installed where the horse's tail would have been. Yet in spite of numerous minor mishaps, 35 of the 80 or more cars that lined up for the trial at Hyde Park Corner on April 23 of that year returned to London on May 12, and the general public was sufficiently astonished at this result to begin to take the new vehicle seriously.

Save for the lack of vision in realizing the possibilities of motor transport in those early days, the triumph of the Whitsun holiday of 1921 might have been even greater than it was. Even now there is a lack of roads suitable for carrying the present traffic, which is developing in leaps. In London there is little organization for parking either private or public vehicles, and frequently still less organization at the terminal towns of the popular char-à-bancs routes. Although remedy is promised almost immediately, at the moment of writing no official time-table is published of the thousands of regular char-à-bancs services now running throughout the country.

Better Luggage Services

Except one at Manchester, there are no regular char-à-bancs stations, and frequently passengers have to join their vehicles in side streets, known only through local notices and placard announcements, and only recently, and even now only on certain routes, has it been possible to convey more than a single handbag of luggage per passenger. This is rapidly being remedied, however, by the organization of special luggage services.

Comparatively good as are British roads, they are not yet constructed either for the volume or the weight of the present traffic. A few weeks of the continual pounding they recently received will reduce many road surfaces to dust. This last public holiday, with its exceptional conditions, has served but to accentuate the arrears in organization that would have been felt with increasing pressure throughout the summer months. In spite of these temporary and removable hindrances to progress, Whitsun of 1921 demonstrated clearly that, rightly organized, the road is capable of carrying a much greater volume of traffic than it has done in the past.

Love of Open Road

Far more important, perhaps, in its ultimate results, it has revived in thousands of town dwellers the dormant love of the open road bred deep in Englishmen. It could be seen again and again in the happy sunburned faces of the people on the highways. For nowhere more than on Britain's roads are the links with the past so firmly established. Seldom can the traveler take to the high roads without discovering traces of the Romans, who laid the very foundations of Britain's main highways; and the ancient Fosse Way, Icknield Way, and Watling Street or Irmin Street are today being rediscovered by the people. Earthworks and turf monuments still mark in places these old highways and serve to link one with a past civilization.

These and numerous other interests mark the triumph of the modern motor coach, but perhaps its chief mission is not merely to spread knowledge, but, by bringing them in touch with the choicest scenes, to stimulate in town dwellers a greater sense of beauty. As this sense is more generally developed, much that is ugly and demoralizing will disappear before its rising standard.

LOCAL OPTION POLL IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

PERTH, Western Australia—Returns in connection with the local option vote in Western Australia are not yet complete. Although in six districts no-license headed the poll, in no case was the necessary three-fifths majority obtained. In four of the six districts women voters were in excess of men, but at Collie, which almost carried no license, men voters largely predominated.

PROPOSED FLIGHT ROUND THE WORLD

Route May Be Within Zone Extending 60 Degrees N. Latitude to 15 Degrees S. Latitude

By The Christian Science Monitor special aeronautical correspondent

LONDON, England—Nearly all the discussions on the subject of the proposed flights round the world have assumed that Great Britain will inevitably be in the line of flight. According to the conditions so far arranged, the flight proposed by the Aero Club of America for large prizes (which have not yet been definitely fixed) may be within a zone extending from 60 degrees north latitude to 15 degrees south latitude.

The high northern limit of this zone may have been set in order to include the British Isles; but a consideration of the geographical and meteorological conditions shows that there is not much justification for it. Indeed, difficult as such a flight will be, it would appear that to include Great Britain in the route would make it almost impossible with aircraft of the present day. And this in spite of the fact that the rules will permit competitors to use different types of aircraft in different parts of the long journey.

An Act of Courtesy

The writer would suggest that San Francisco and Lisbon are the most northerly points of any route that offers a reasonable chance of success. If Great Britain be included it would appear to be by courtesy. An airman might make Lisbon his "business" call, proceeding northward to Great Britain and then returning to Lisbon, or some point near it, from which to resume his flight either east or west.

The crossing of the Atlantic from west to east may have led to the belief that the flight round the world will be from west to east; whereas it will almost certainly be in the opposite direction, when the northeast and southeast would create unnecessary difficulties and, indeed court almost certain failure. The prevailing winds across the north Atlantic are from west to east, and very rarely would the conditions favor a flight in the opposite direction. In the north Pacific there are westerly winds north of 40 degrees north latitude, but the west coast of the Pacific in these latitudes is quite impossible, and the eastern shores also are unfavorable.

Moreover, the crossing of the Pacific in these latitudes (unless the airman went to the extreme north, by Alaska) would involve a duration flight that is out of the question. In order to cross the Pacific the airman will be almost compelled to go by way of Honolulu, Jaluit, and Guam, around which islands are a large number of smaller ones. Very few of the latter provide decent landing places for land aeroplanes. The small islands are usually no more than coral reefs, and those of volcanic origin are mountainous. At the larger islands mentioned there are landing facilities.

On the Honolulu-Jaluit-Guam line the greatest distances are San Francisco to Honolulu (2090 miles), and Honolulu to Jaluit (2130 miles). And the situation is not much improved on any of the alternative routes taking in Honolulu, all of which involve the passage from San Francisco to Honolulu. Even with a favorable wind this would be difficult enough to accomplish, and a mid-ocean fueling station appears to be necessary.

Aided by the Wind

The previous longest nonstop distance by an aeroplane was the 1680 miles by Sir John Alcock in his wonderful flight which, of course, was aided by a following wind. The greatest distance by a flying boat was that performed by the American N. C.-4. The flight round the world will demand the breaking of all these records by a big margin; and not once only, but three or four times. There appears to be no object in taking the north Atlantic in the region of prevailing westerly winds, for it would involve (unless a very zigzag line were taken) crossing the Pacific and the great continents at unsuitable parts.

Keeping to the northeast and southeast trades regions, the principal climatic difficulty would be presented by the winter monsoons, and the complete circuit would take so long to accomplish that it would need careful adjustment of times to avoid these. There would be many long delays. The winter monsoons on the Asiatic coast are often violent storms. The airman would have to choose the period May to August for this part of the journey when the summer monsoons prevail, during which good weather is often experienced.

The South Asiatic coast and the Philippines are subject to the dreaded typhoons, which are most often met in July, August, and September, and least often in February. If nothing else ruled out the regions of the Pacific above about 30 degrees north latitude, fog certainly would do so. The fog, however, is seldom met south of the Midway Islands, between which and the equator it is extremely rare. The flights from England to Australia and from Rome to Tokyo show that there are no insuperable obstacles in these sections, and there is every reason to suppose that such flights would be generally more favored by wind if taken in the east-to-west direction.

All these considerations appear to point to the airship as more suitable for the round-the-world flight, because of its much greater duration capacity. But, so far as the immediate future is concerned, it is out of the question, there being no sheds or mooring masts in any part of the route.

IS TRADE UNIONISM A BRITISH MENACE?

Communism in Miners Federation, It Is Declared, Prolonged the Coal Strike, While Influence of Russia Is Seen in Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The recent industrial troubles in Great Britain have directed much attention to the subject of trade unionism. On the one hand trades unions are described as being a menace to the nation, on the other they are looked upon as a valuable piece of social mechanism. Those who take a view adverse to trade unionism are not usually hostile to it in its function as an instrument for collective bargaining. They admit, as a rule, that a combination of workers in a particular occupation may fulfill a useful purpose in placing before the employers wage claims and requests for improved conditions. Their opposition is based upon the larger aims and more far-reaching designs which, they assert, are the secret objects of trade unionism and which, it must be granted, have been openly avowed by various trade union leaders. Further, they point to the fact that such unions as the Miners Federation, or the National Union of Railwaymen, which control all the workers in a particular industry, are really gigantic monopolies—nothing more nor less, in fact, than labor trusts.

In support of the accusation as to the extraneous and illegitimate aims of trade unionism quotations are given from the speeches of prominent leaders, and references are made to the propagandist efforts of the Russian Bolsheviki. The Morning Post stated in a leading article on May 10 that Frank Hodges, Secretary to the Miners Federation, openly declared that his purpose was to destroy capitalism, "stage by stage," until "the last stone crashes to the ground."

The Label Dropped

J. C. Gould, M. P. stated in the same issue that the theory of syndicalism, which was adopted by the forward group of miners in South Wales in 1911, is the real underlying policy of the Miners Federation, though the label itself has been dropped for strategic reasons. And it is certainly true that the two chief advocates of syndicalism when it was first discussed at the Trades Union Congress in 1912 were Frank Hodges and Mr. Ablett, one of whom is now secretary of the Miners Federation and the other a prominent member of its executive. According to this view of the miners' policy, their real aim is to force nationalization, this being looked upon as a means of obtaining "the mines for the miners."

The Morning Post asserts that it is the Communists inside the federation who have caused the prolongation of the coal impasse, and that the influence of Russia is to be seen not only among the miners, but also in other unions. This accusation is supported by an article it published on May 17 entitled "World Conspiracy," describing certain conferences held at Moscow, during the visit of the British labor delegation, to consider the formation of a Red Trade Union International.

Among the delegates were Robert Williams and A. A. Purcell, two prominent figures in British trade union circles, and the committee appointed at the conference drew up a list of "aims and objects" among which were the following: "To carry on an insistent and continuous propaganda for the ideas of the revolutionary class struggle, social revolution, dictatorship of the proletariat, and mass revolutionary action with the object of destroying the capitalist system. . . . To take the initiative in organizing an international campaign on the outstanding facts of the class struggle, and organize the collection of funds for the support of strikes and great social conflicts."

The average rank-and-file trade unionist is as free from revolutionary tendencies as the average capitalist. The British workingman, like Britons in other ranks of society, is not obsessed with ideas, whether revolutionary or bourgeois or anything else. A small section may dally with Bolshevism, but the great bulk are neutral, simply content to look upon their unions as wage organizations and protective associations.

Unions Monopolies

It is certainly true that most of the great unions are now monopolies. But the trade unionist answers that by pointing to the great monopolies of capital—the trusts. He believes that if one is wrong, the other is also wrong. Both are an inevitable product of the industrial and commercial evolution of the past 50 years.

There is every prospect that the opposition between the two great kinds of organization—labor trusts and capitalist trusts, will be dissolved without catastrophe. If the attitude of J. W. Noble, in his presidential address to the Baltic and White Sea Conference in Newcastle on May 10, is generally adopted, there is no doubt that industrial peace will be achieved. Mr. Noble's words are the more significant because he speaks from the employers' standpoint. "We shall never find a permanent solution," he said, "until we recognize the root causes of industrial unrest. These are, first, suspicion, and secondly the soul-destroying fear of unemployment.

"Suspicion can be removed by cooperation between the direct representatives of both sides. It is suspicion that leads to strikes, ca' canny, underproduction in all its forms. . . . Once trade unions recognize that they are being treated as equals their outlook will be entirely different. They will then readily undertake their responsibilities and, in exchange, guarantee unlimited labor and production and take steps to deal with the malingerer. The atmosphere of industry must be cleared, and that can only be done by the joint action of all interests."

IS THE "REPUBLICAN" ARMY DISORGANIZED?

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—It was officially stated recently that a Sinn Fein document had recently been captured addressed to "Mr. Michael Collins, Chief of Staff," and signed John Treacy, which said that some of the Irish Republican battalions were collapsing, owing to losses of leaders and lack of funds, and mentioned especially some of the Tipperary battalions. It sounded the warning that the other battalions "require a lot of smartening up or they will begin to rot also."

The foregoing announcement is now dealt with in the Irish Bulletin. This little paper states that the document was faked in the Publicity Department at Dublin Castle. It purported to have been written last March by John Treacy, who, according to official and press reports, was killed in Talbot Street on October 15 last. The Bulletin shows that Mr. Treacy wrote a letter in March, 1920, on somewhat similar lines, but that the Castle altered its contents to suit the purposes of propaganda, and to lead newspaper correspondents to believe that the present "terror" was breaking up the national army.

The Bulletin adds that, on the contrary, "the Republican Army of today is far from being disorganized and is stronger than ever before . . . and every month which passes sees that army more daring and successful in its operations." The increasing activity of the "Irish Republican Army" is made possible, the Bulletin says, by the unanimous support of the nation it represents. In October last Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Hamar Greenwood claimed that the "murder gang" was being broken up. From January, 1919, to that date the average monthly casualties to crown forces numbered 19. During the seven months following, ending May 14 this year, the average reached 115 per month. In other words the "Irish Republican Army" had become six times more effective than before, according to the official organ of Sinn Fein.

Another captured "Irish Republican Army" document sent out from the "Engineering Department" gives instructions relative to the destruction of motor cars. It says that one noncommissioned officer and five men should be detailed for each car, three to be armed with revolvers, two with hatchets, and one provided with a cotton-waste torch. While the men with revolvers were engaged in holding up the car and removing the driver, the men with hatchets were to perforate the petrol-tank, after which the fifth man was to give the finishing touch by igniting the petrol while all present stood 10 yards clear of the car.

Leaflets addressed to members of the "Irish Republican Army" are being dropped from aeroplanes in the martial law areas. One of the leaflets states that in order to be treated as prisoners of war it is necessary to be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates and to wear a distinctive sign or uniform; to carry arms openly and to conduct operations according to the laws and customs of war drawn up by all the great nations, including the United States. It adds that any civilized nation would lawfully execute men who tried to kill soldiers or police when dressed in civilian clothes.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal—It is notified in the Gazette that the government proposes to award a number of agricultural scholarships for study abroad of the value of £200 a year, with a temporary allowance up to £50 a year. Applicants for those scholarships must at least be matriculated, or have an equivalent certificate, and successful candidates will be required, after the completion of their studies, to enter into an agreement for the government for service in a union department, if required, for a period of from three to five years.

BRITAIN IS WATCHING THE DRINK QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—That the temperance question is uppermost in the thoughts of considerable sections of the British people at the present time is evidenced on every hand. The recent defeat of the brewers' bill in the House of Commons, and the rising ferment of the "trade" at the growing fervor of those who are seeking to destroy it, are not the only indications of the signs of the times.

It is significant that the Union Society of Cambridge University, after a keen debate, has passed, by 91 votes against 72, a resolution calling upon the government "without further delay or excuse to provide the same opportunity for England and Wales as was provided for Scotland in relation to the liquor traffic."

The Prohibitionist (monthly) claims for prohibition that it would immediately revive the internal life of the country to such an extent that about 800,000 men would be reabsorbed into useful industries. "If they could refute our arguments," this periodical states, "the pro-brewer newspapers would certainly do so. But they have already had their beards singed in the recent controversies on the prohibition question, and since prohibition is now put forward as the one thing which would certainly relieve unemployment, they recognize discretion as a virtue and do not enter into controversy."

After a visit to Lancashire, Dr. Saleeby contrasts the conditions there among the cotton operatives with those which now prevail in the United States of America. It is tragic, he says, to see the harm the drink evil is doing in Burnley, Bolton, Oldham, Manchester and other cities. When he was in America he saw the new cotton mills in the dry southern states. The air was pure, there was no smoke, there were no public houses, no slums, and no neglected children. The towns were all garden cities, and the conditions were almost paradisacal. If Manchester and Lancashire maintained the present conditions and standard of physique there was, he said, not a chance of our competing with America and worse things would yet befall us.

W. E. ("Pussyfoot") Johnson recently arrived in London in his usual buoyant state, and full of confidence in the future of world-wide prohibition. He stated that "things are going fine." After a few months in England, Mr. Johnson goes to the continent, and on August 1 sails for India, where arrangements for his tour are being made by the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association.

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PERMANENT COURT CIVILIZATION'S NEED

Dr. H. H. L. Bellot Praises the New Court of International Justice, as Fruit of the Idea of Maintaining the Public Right

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The Rhodes lectures now being delivered at the University of London constitute a valuable link between Great Britain and America. At the most recent of the course, presided over by Baron Summer, Lord of Appeal, Dr. Hugh H. L. Bellot, an authority on jurisprudence and joint honorary secretary of the International Law Association, dealt with the Permanent Court of International Justice constituted by the League of Nations. Dr. Bellot devoted one lecture to the Supreme Court of the United States, as the prototype of the new international court.

Referring to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the Hague Conference in 1897, revived in 1907, and still in existence, the lecturer said that each of the 44 ratifying states was empowered to nominate four members who were to be persons of known competence on questions of international law and of the highest moral reputation; these persons forming a standing panel from which the parties to a dispute select five and an arbitrator. Since 1902, 16 arbitrations have been heard by this tribunal, and although the awards may not have given complete satisfaction to all the parties concerned, they were at any rate accepted and disputes which might have resulted in armed conflicts were settled peaceably.

Recognition of Tribunal

This tribunal was expressly recognized in the Peace Treaty of 1919. By Article 13 of the Covenant of the League, the members of the League agree that whenever any dispute shall arise between them, which they recognize to be suitable to arbitration and which cannot be settled by diplomacy, they will submit the whole subject matter to arbitration; and the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague would therefore appear to be the proper tribunal for all parties to the Hague Convention of 1907.

After a detailed examination of the provisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice established by the League of Nations, Dr. Bellot said it was hoped and believed that this institution was destined to prevent war and to preserve the peace of the world. It was the fruit of the idea of public right which had been centuries in the making. The result of the labors of many conferences and committees, it was especially the creation of the advisory committee of jurists which sat at The Hague last year, and Anglo-Americans noted with gratification and pride that its successful birth was rendered possible by the wisdom and tact of two distinguished jurists, one Mr. Elihu Root, a representative of the United States, and the other a representative of Great Britain. The court had been approved by the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations, and the lecturer was confident that, whether the United States entered the League or not, she would never willingly reject the court, in the creation of which she had played a great part, and which formed a replica of her own Supreme Court, and constituted the living expression of her own high ideals.

Responsibility of Judges

Within a few months the court meets for the selection of the judges, and upon their wise choice would rest its power and influence. If they were chosen impartially, without any regard to their nationality, as no doubt they would be, from the ranks of judges and jurists enjoying in their respective countries reputation for moral worth and learning and judicial experience, the judgments of the court would be received by the world at large with respect and would be accepted by the parties without demur.

Just as the Supreme Court of the United States had interpreted the Constitution wisely and generously, the Permanent Court of International Justice would interpret its powers and functions in a broad way, adapting them to actual living conditions, and so imperceptibly assisting in building up a general code acceptable to all nations. The Anglo-American conception of liberty was liberty regulated by law. Liberty regulated by law meant liberty regulated and limited by the rights of others, so that all might enjoy the same liberty and the same equality of rights. So, too, the liberty of nations would be regulated by law, and the chief instrument of such regulation would be found in the Permanent Court of International Justice, which, like the United States Supreme Court, would act as the safety valve of the new international organization.

A Warning Note

"But," said Dr. Bellot, sounding a warning note in conclusion, "we must not close our eyes to the difficulties and even the dangers of the situation. States have been carved out of the old empires which are ignorant of their rights and duties. They are without experience of independence and self-government, and have little or no conception of liberty regulated by law, as we Anglo-Americans understand the term. They are ambitious, they are extremely nationalist; it will not be easy to settle differences between them and between them and their former rulers.

"At the same time we must remember that there is really no question, even though it be a question of independence, of national honor, or of vital interest, which cannot be settled either by a tribunal of arbitration or by a court of justice composed of independent judges of world-wide reputation and acting under a sense of judicial responsibility. Without such a tribunal or court, civilization is in dire peril. As has been well said, 'Although there are many nations, there is only one civilization.' And that one civilization can only survive and develop if, both within each state as well as between all states, the rule of law prevails."

BISHOP'S PRAISE FOR FREEMASONRY

Bishop of Durham Counts It as One of Best Factors in the Mingled Life of the People

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—For the twentieth year in succession the Duke of Connaught has been proclaimed grand master of the Great Priory of Masonic Knights Templar, and he has reappointed Maj.-Gen. T. C. Pleydell Calley as pro-grand master.

Dr. Hensley Hensen, Bishop of Durham, past grand chaplain, preaching at a masonic service held in the chapel of Auckland Castle recently, said he counted the strength of the great masonic fraternity in his diocese as among the best factors in the mingled life of the people, a factor of peculiar value in these difficult and distracted days. A genuine personal independence and sincerity were two things which, he said, ought to be contributed to the life of our own time. Suspiciousness had grown up between man and man, and unless this pervading suspiciousness could be remedied the prospect was very dark. A true personal independence with an unflinching sincerity was the feeling he asked those present to take most seriously to heart.

The Aretas Lodge No. 4268 has been consecrated by the grand secretary, the name of the lodge being derived from that of a governor of Damascus early in the Christian era. A chapter of Royal Arch Masons under the name of the Earl Roberts No. 3151 has also been consecrated. A lodge has also been opened at Worthing by the deputy provincial grand master of Sussex, Maj. R. Lawrence Thornton. Lord Lord Ravensworth also has consecrated a royal arch chapter at Bishop Auckland.

A Jubilee

St. Clement Dane's Lodge No. 1351, which was consecrated on May 4, 1871, has just celebrated the jubilee of its foundation. Masonic traditions cluster around this neighborhood, the church, in close proximity to the Law Courts, being well known to all visitors to the metropolis. At the "Temple and Sun" west of Shire Lane, one of the grand lodges of England, the Ancient and Athol (united to the original grand lodge in 1813) held its first meeting in 1752.

In Butcher Row, between the church and Temple Bar, the St. George and Corner Stone, now No. 5, and the distinguished University Lodge had their origins. At the Ship Tavern, where the Laws Courts now stand, the Royal Athelstan lodge, No. 19, held its meeting in 1769, and, lastly, the Crown and Anchor and the Feathers Inn, opposite the church, were popular as places of assembly. The lodge was formed to commemorate this association between the parish and the craft, and it may be said to have been an unqualified success from the time of its formation.

Masons as Bell Ringers

An interesting ceremony has also just taken place in connection with the church, consisting of the unveiling of a tablet to commemorate what is said to be the first peal of bells ever rung by Freemasons in any part of the world. The tablet has been placed on the staircase at the west and leading to the gallery, close to that of Joe Miller, the man of almost limitless jest. It is of marble, bearing Masonic emblems, and states that the Ancient Society of College Youths and the Antien Free and Accepted Masons of England on Thursday December 4, 1919 "rang on the famous bells of St. Clement Dane's a peal of Grandsire Caters, 5003 changes, in three hours and 32 minutes. This was the first peal ever rung by Freemasons to celebrate peace and the conclusion of the great war."

At the special service Canon Coleridge read Poe's poem on the bells instead of the usual lesson, and the vicar Rev. W. Penington-Bickford, who is chaplain of the local lodge, read special collects for bell-ringers and Freemasons. The tablet was unveiled by Alderman J. S. Pritchett, past grand deacon and ringing master of the Birmingham Diocesan Guild, while the dedication ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Willesden, past grand chaplain, who afterward gave an address on the association of bells with the religious work, and life of the Church.

SURRENDERED SHIPS SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—Nearly all the German ships that have been surrendered to Great Britain, and lying at Leith, Scotland, have now been sold. Three have just passed into the hands of British owners, and all are cargo vessels—the Geierfels (11,400 tons)), Fürst (9300 tons) and Emden (9270 tons). The last-named is not the craft which did so much damage and gained such notoriety during the war as a raider. It is a Glasgow-built boat of 1913 construction, and was sold to a German firm. The other two are German-built boats. Only three surrendered vessels now remain in Leith docks; the Kaiser, Gafri, and Betzdorf, all of about 3000 tons. The Kaiser, a fine type of passenger steamer, used to be employed on the daylight service between Helfgoland and Germany. The other two are cargo steamers.

GERMANS' HOUSING PLANS FOR FRANCE

Committee Led by Louis Loucheur Rejects All but Three Models Proposed for Northern France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The various types of houses offered by Germany to France were put before a committee of experts presided over by Louis Loucheur and after some dozens of models had been examined the number was reduced to three.

It will be remembered that 25,000 houses were offered by Germany, a very small proportion of the number of houses destroyed but still sufficient to satisfy the French authorities who have to consider many things—the immediate needs, the interests of the French industrialists, the sentiments of the inhabitants, and the plans already being pursued.

The French experts were Maurice Petch, René Ferry, Mr. Prangey and Mr. Lemoine, while the Germans sent two delegates from the German Commission of Reparations and four delegates representing the German syndicates. The price with which Germany has to be credited was in general considered to be too high, and some of the types of houses were frankly unsuitable. The quality of the material required the strictest examination, and it may be taken that the construction of these buildings will be rigorously surveyed.

Constructions to Be Permanent

They are in wood but are meant to be permanent and not provisional constructions. The first type is for the worker, the second for the overseers, and the third for the engineer engaged in the devastated regions. Some of these houses resemble Swiss chalets. They are only one story in height but have a large attic under an ample roof. The German constructors offered to carry their models to various parts of the ruined provinces and allow the inhabitants to make their own choice. The foundations are to be in stone. A certain proportion, at any rate, of French carpenters should, it is contended, be employed for the erection. It would be easy to familiarize them with the procedure.

It may be recalled that it was on April 26 that Dr. Simons, who was then the German Foreign Minister, wrote to Mr. Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, offering these 25,000 maisonnettes in wood. On May 12 Mr. Loucheur replied, accepting in substance the offer, but adding that France did not want temporary maisonnettes but real and permanent houses. Wood was admitted as material in order that the work could be proceeded with and finished at an early date, but it was stipulated that the material should be durable and that the houses should be placed upon substantial foundation. They were, declared Mr. Loucheur, to be erected not in the towns but in the surrounding districts.

Germany demanded a little time to study the new conditions laid down One of the conditions to which some importance was attached was that the number of specialists sent by Germany to aid in the mounting of the houses should be as restricted as possible. In addition there have been negotiations respecting a whole section of the ruined regions which Germany was prepared to reconstruct completely at her charge. The Germans asked the French to indicate any district to which could be sent German labor and German material and promised that the work should be accomplished rapidly and satisfactorily.

Benefit to Northern France

The French replied that it was impossible to accept German labor in the towns or other French agglomerations for reasons which have already been explained. But Mr. Loucheur did not wish to oppose any proposition which will enable Germany to make reparations in kind that will be useful to the inhabitants of the devastated north. He therefore responded, "There is the valley of the Ancre between Arras and Amiens, where you might make your headquarters, build a workshop, and lodge your laborers. Send your experts on the spot to study what can be done, and then make propositions, draw up a program, and show us definite plans, inform us how much is to be credited to you for the repairs you suggest, and immediately we will give you our decision."

It is probable that real business will be done on this basis. There is little doubt that the Germans who have prospected the valley of the Ancre and who after a first survey consider that a good deal might be done here with advantage to France and to Germany, who is anxious to begin in a practical manner the restoration of the North, will make acceptable propositions and will be commissioned to put right this important district which almost more than any other suffered during the fighting. It is in a deplorable condition and is practically uninhabitated and indeed uninhabitable. It will be admirable from every viewpoint if the Germans can contrive to renovate some the worst parts of what is known as the Red Zone.

IMMIGRANT JEWS IN THE NEW PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland — Prof. Patrick Geddes of Edinburgh, an authority on town planning, who has spent two years in Palestine in such work, has come home a firm believer in the future of that land.

With the cooperation of the various races and creeds it is, he believes, only a matter of time when the country will become prosperous. Substantial progress is being made in that direction. He found many points of similarity between Jerusalem and Edinburgh. There were ancient hills surrounding both cities and both were old seats of religion and education. Both had a great tradition and both a future of promise. The influence of Edinburgh had, he said, not been lacking in planning the new university at Jerusalem.

He was of the opinion that the relations between the Jew and the Arab are becoming more and more friendly. He had seen evidences of a greatly improved understanding between the races. The shattering of Turkish power had at first frightened the Arab, and the legend had been spread that their land was to be taken from them. But British administration had dispelled that impression. Instead of such spoliation the Arabs find that for any land they are willing to give, good prices are paid, and, accordingly, for the first time, they have capital in their possession to cultivate the land they keep. Other Arabs find employment with the Jews.

The belief in the fitness of the Jew for agriculture has been justified. There have been for more than a generation flourishing Jewish colonies in Palestine, with great olive and fruit plantations and vineyards, and the immigrants from Europe and America are readily adapting themselves to agricultural work. Forests of eucalyptus trees are being planted by these immigrants, who also drain the waters of unhealth swamps to irrigate other land suitable for cultivation.

All the Zionists in Palestine have a common object in view, the restoration of Palestine, and work together to that end, though, coming from many countries, their outlook on matters, social and political, are often very different. The professor expressed the opinion that there was really very little of the Bolsi evist outlook in Palestine. When in the East, Professor Geddes was engaged in planning the new Jerusalem, Haifa, a Palestine port of the future, and Tiberias, the oldest spa in the world, which is likely to be an important resort of the future.

PRICE FIXING OPPOSED BY A LABOR PREMIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland—Although his views are not those of some members of his party, the acting Premier, W. M. Gillies, holds startling and somewhat heretical views—from Labor standpoints—on the question of price fixing. Mr. Gillies considers that the enforced fixing of prices can only be an expedient and one which is economically unsound.

Speaking at a gathering of representatives of metropolitan and country Labor organizations and their parliamentary members, the acting Premier said he recognized that most governments during the war had found it necessary to interfere to prevent increases in profits. Labor, however, should keep in mind its objectives of producing for use, not for profit. That was the solution of the whole trouble. While they had production for profit, price fixing might act to the disadvantage of the consumer on the one hand, and the producer on the other.

The presence at the gathering of Mr. Dooley, the acting Premier of the Labor government of New South Wales, added point, to his Queensland colleague's remarks, as the Profiteering Prevention Act of New South Wales is likely to come back to that government with a polite note from Judge Beeby that it is not possible to administer the act as it stands. The judge finds the act full of knotty questions, but he is aghast at the words in section 14 limiting profits on the re-sale of articles to those which appear reasonable "under the circumstances."

"It is quite clear," says His Honor, "that cases under section 14 will involve, even in the simplest cases, investigation of the whole business operations of the person charged, and that the net result of the entire business must be considered. If it becomes necessary for me to report to the government that it is impossible for me to administer this act unless the New South Wales Parliament is prepared to lay down the principles to be followed I will not hesitate to do so. I feel clear that the words 'under the circumstances' involve in the present charge a consideration of this firm's balance-sheets, rates of profit before the war and their profit now, and a general review of their method of business. This necessarily involves the question of what was a fair rate of profit before the war and what is a fair profit now. Am I to take the responsibility of saying what profit capital should get now as compared with pre-war days? If I am forced to go as far as that I am bound to say that I would have to report to Parliament that it is the function of the Legislature to do so."

Possibly the prospect of having to solve the conundrum outlined by Judge Beeby may have made Mr. Dooley consider discretion the better part of valor. At any rate he did not pick up the price-fixing glove which the Queensland Labor leader so pleasantly dropped in his vicinity.

AUSTRALIA AND 44-HOUR WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Judge Beeby, sitting as a special tribunal under the Eight-Hours Amendment Act, has decided that a 44-hour week should be observed in a large number of trades

His Honor has in each case recommended that the 44 hours should be worked on five and one-half days, and in case of agreement between the parties he recommends that the 44-hour week may be worked on five days, each of eight hours and forty-eight minutes, without liability on the employer for overt .e. The decision evoked great satisfaction from operative workers. There is to be no reduction in the high basic wage which has been enacted. Employers are naturally pessimistic about results.

SCOTTISH COINS A TREASURE TROVE

Great Hoard Discovered While Excavating for a Building Presents Interesting Conclusions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The story of the discovery of a great hoard of old coins was told by Dr. George Macdonald, C. B., at a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The coins in question numbered 1128 and were found during the excavations for the foundation of a new picture house at Perth, last autumn. The coins were claimed as treasure trove on behalf of the King, and were submitted to the National Museum of Antiquities.

Though badly corroded when discovered, said Dr. Macdonald, the hoard, after treatment at the museum, was found to consist of 18 gold coins, two riders, one half-rider, 14 unicorns of James III, and a noble of Maximilian and Philip the Fair of Burgundy dated 1488, 611 silver coins, of which 256 were English groats and half-groats of the reign of Edward III, Henry V, Henry VI, and Edward IV, and 355 Scottish coins, chiefly consisting of groats and half-groats of the first four Jameses and 499,000,000,000 placks and half-placks of James III. It was evident, from the small proportion of coins of the reign of James IV, that the hoard must have been deposited shortly after his accession in 1488, and that inference was confirmed by the dated coin of Burgundy.

Calais Chief Mint

The occurrence of such a large number of English coins indicated the extent to which English money circulated in Scotland at the end of the fifteenth century, but though the proportion seemed large it was very much smaller than during the thirteenth and the first half of the fourteenth centuries. Many mints were represented among the English coins, and this hoard furnished fresh proof that during the reign of Henry VI, Calais, which was then in the possession of the English, was Henry's chief mint, at least for silver, as 121 out of the 135 groats and half-groats were minted there.

The hoard included the first known specimen of a half-groat of James II from the mint at Perth and the second known specimen of a similar half-groat struck at the mint at Aberdeen. No such extensive hoard of a billion coins of this exact period seem to have been recorded before, and previous to this discovery such placks had been far from common and the half-placks had been extremely rare. The importance of the discovery to the numismatist lay mainly in the negative evidence it supplied. Thanks partly to the large number of coins, and partly to the precision with which the date of its concealment could be fixed, inference of some moment could be drawn from certain conspicuous absences.

Finders Recompensed

As the groats of James III were fairly numerous, it could be assumed that the hoard contained a fairly representative series. Consequently, as there were no examples bearing the three-quarter face representation of the King looking to the right, a coin which by some authorities had been attributed to James III, it would be well to regard those as first coinage groats of James V. Also, the coins with a three-quarter face representation of the King looking to the left, which had been assigned by some to James III, should be considered as having been struck by James IV.

That a hoard such as this, said Dr. Macdonald, which had cleared up so many debatable points regarding the fifteenth century coins of Scotland should have been secured practically intact for the nation was extremely fortunate. Had it been dissipated, as so often occurred when finds like this were made, an interesting sidelight on the history of the country might have been lost. Five gold coins and 122 of silver and bullion were retained for the National Museum of Antiquities and the Royal Scottish Museum. The balance of 1001 coins was returned to the finders, who were recompensed for those retained for the museums.

SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY POLICY IS STATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

WORCESTER, Cape Colony — General Smuts, speaking recently at a social given by the Worcester branch of the South African Party, said that the policy of the South African Party was nothing but plain, simple, inevitable common sense; that of living together in peace and quiet and working together for the common good. The world was at present in an extraordinary state, and there was an exaggerated national feeling in many countries—not only among white, but all races. He believed it to be only a passing phase, and that people would return to their old fair-mindedness again. In the meantime, those who still cherished these broader ideals must not allow themselves to be stampeded. South Africa had already tried the extreme movement. He himself had taken his part. It ended in run and failure; and if attempted again, it would lead to the same end—just as a struggle of national rivalries had just ended in Europe.

They had come to the point of practicing what they preached and had put their ideas into practice by forming a united government and party of both races. He was confident that it was no temporary experiment, but one on whose success would rest the foundations of new South Africa. The time had come for South Africa to choose a united party resting on both races; the future would justify the choice.

On his election tour he had met an old "Takhaar," who, though unlettered, had given much thought to his country's problems. He had pondered over "Hereniging," and he came to General Smuts and said he was convinced that the only way to achieve Hereniging was for the South African Party to include the English first, and after that the Nationalists. General Smuts concluded by stating that he was not a strong party man. His interests lay in the upbuilding of the country on the broadest basis; and so he wished to work away from the old troubles and past, and to merge the two races into one in a common effort for their common country.

BOOKSELLER WHO LEADS CROATIANS

Stephen Raditch, the Unwavering Champion of the Peasants, Now Prefers a Republic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia—One Serbian statesman, the venerable Nicholas Pashitch, is well known to the outside world; and he deserves to be, for, after guiding the destinies of his little country for many years with extraordinary astuteness, he is now performing the very difficult feat of consolidating the new state of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes, namely Jugo-Slavia, which was one of the results of the war. Mr. Pashitch has had to construct his government out of the 15 parliamentary groups of varying sizes, all more or less opposed to each other.

The one political group which has refrained from appearing at Belgrade in the constituent Assembly is made up of 49 members, led by a remarkable man, Stephen Raditch, a Croat. It is the party of the Croat peasants and at this moment it possesses more than half the seats in Croatia. In appearance this little bookseller is rather plump. One is told that he changes his opinions from hour to hour; he is certainly very impetuous, very much under the influence of his emotions; but in one thing he has never varied—he has always struggled for the Croat peasant, and he has been rewarded by the unbounded devotion of that faithful, rather incoherent creature.

He was asked by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor if it would not have been better if he and his party had gone to Belgrade. "We had various reasons for not going," Stephen Raditch replied. "One of them was that the Assembly which laid down the Constitution was not sovereign. For example, it was not permitted to discuss whether Jugo-Slavia should be a monarchy or a republic. I admit that three-quarters of the members would very likely have voted for a monarchy, and in that case we should have accepted the situation, much as do the royalist deputies in the French Parliament.

"For the period of transition I believe that a monarchy is not only acceptable but preferable. On the other hand, the Croat peasant was so badly treated by the Hapsburgs that he will now hear of nothing but a republic." The representative of The Christian Science Monitor ventured to say that this sudden conversion to republican ideas in one who for centuries had lived in a monarchy was peculiar, and Stephen Raditch acknowledged that when the first republican cries were raised at a meeting of the Peasants Party on July 25. 1918, they came to him as a revelation, and as one which he accepted.

Answering the charge that the Croats Peasants Party were longing for the return of the Hapsburgs, Stephen Raditch said: "They are fools. We are looking forward as eagerly as the great Bishop Strossmayer to the union of the southern Slavs. According to the spirit of his time he began at the top, with academies, picture galleries and so forth. We prefer to begin with elementary schools. So many of our peasants are illiterate! They are groping for the light. A farmer in the region of Zagorija has taught more than 700 people to read and write."

Mr. Raditch spoke of other great efforts which his peasants were making. It was plain to see that to improve their social and economic status is what lies nearest his heart. Those observers are probably right who believe that he merely uses this republican cry as a weapon which he will conveniently drop when it has served its purpose.

NEW ZEALAND NEEDS IMMIGRATION PERMIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Under New Zealand's 1920 act restricting immigration, Asiatics are not allowed to land in the dominion unless under a permit issued by the Minister for Customs. This does not apply, however, to Asiatics who were on their way to New Zealand when the present restriction took effect.

Recently 42 Hindus from Suva, Fiji, landed in Auckland and all passed the education test. These immigrants are a portion of a large party of British Indians who have been delayed in Fiji for several months owing to inability to obtain passages to New Zealand. These men will enter under the old regulations which required a passport and the passing of an education test. No Asiatics have been admitted under the new act, and Downie Stewart, Minister for Customs, considers that there is no need to fear any Asiatic influx while the present legislation remains in force.

Service Men Oppose Asiatics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland — Vigorous representations are to be made to the Commonwealth Government by the Queensland executive of the Returned Soldiers League for the passing of legislation absolutely prohibiting Asiatics entering Australia. The soldiers consider that the entry of Asiatics would menace the national purity of Australia and place the white Australia policy and industry as a whole in grave danger. Returned men have little sympathy with the views of Mr. Walsh, president of the Seamen's Union, who says that he has no objection to Chinese or other colored people joining his union so long as they comply with its rules and conform to Australian standards of wages and conditions.

NEW ACTIVITY AMONG THE DRYS IN KINGSTON

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies—New vigor is being put into the temperance movement to lessen the number of liquor shops, and to amend the liquor laws so as to have a more definite policy for refusing licenses. One thing that has tended to strengthen the objection to the increase of retail liquor shops is that the Chinese, who have now all but completely captured the retail grocer trade of the island, have begun to annex the retail liquor trade also.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Parisian Comments

In Paris today gray tailor suits are prevalent to a remarkable degree: matron and maiden alike, even to grandmère, have donned them, making it difficult to discern what is the relationship of the lady leading the little one along by the hand. Apropos of which, an overdressed and patient little boy was seen lately, in the Place Vendôme, clad in brown velvet trimmed with pink frills, accompanied by proud relatives of provincial type.

Mauve hats have suddenly appeared, and are in request for young girls, and there they should remain, for few women of maturer years are able to wear them successfully. A delicate pinky mauve hat in felt, with flowers of the same shade, is a soft and pretty frame for a girlish face.

The illustrated papers published a picture of a frock seen at the races recently, and the day after two women were observed in the same model. It was made in dark blue with a white crêpe de Chine flounce falling from neck to foot on the left side. Round the waist was a steel girdle. The description sounds odd, but one of the women who wore this frock looked very smart in it. Today frequently the only color in a costume is to be seen in the stockings; these are frequently of palest tan color and very transparent. Among the crowd of black-garbed women was seen recently a dress of bright green, made with a series of plain flounces just eased on; it looked most atractive and refreshing, but was mitigated by a floating black cape.

Feathers soaked in glycerine are the latest fad in hat trimmings. They are not really pretty, but fulfill the present craze for barbaric effects, and suggest an Indian head-dress. Rather a pretty and novel combination is of black georgette and waxed satin ribbon. A dress and cape of this combination was quite smart, the ribbon being applied in four rows like braid all round the short cape which hung from the shoulders. Sashes of this waxed ribbon are seen also on evening dresses with good effect. A woman looked well in the uniform dark blue suit with a brown velvet hat trimmed with black. A jumper worn with the suit was white with brown embroideries, and completing the whole was a handsome sable stole. No one nowadays seems to dress with the ideal of beauty before them, but always with the aim of impressing by oddity and contrast. The standard has wholly changed and is the expression of much jerkiness and want of continuity in the modern mentality. It may be described as the spasmodic, as compared with the evenness of harmony.

Many of the wonderful creations read of in the fashion papers hide their light under a bushel, or they are as illustrative as the dream of the dress expert, for monotonously similar are the frocks one sees. Fashions are so distinctly an expression of the times they belong to, that eyes accustomed to different lines condemn the present modes as distinctly vulgar in many respects; but in reality the wheel in turning brings back some of the old with the addition of the new. No mode returns unto us void, but always with something of modern interpretation. To follow the crowd in this respect, relieves the wearer of undue effort and responsibility, which is perhaps why Frenchwomen bend to the yoke so obediently. They glide along the line of least resistance, whereas the awakened woman in other lands, while showing a less perfect silhouette, is expressing character instead of assimilating somebody else's idea.

In the way of jewelry hardly any is worn save pearls, cultured or uncultured. In the way of rings the demand is for enormous solitiare stones. So many are seen about, it would seem as if mines had suddenly belched forth Brobdingnagian stones in multitude. Gauntlet gloves, easily pulled off and on, have superseded the buttoned glove and are worn in black, stitched with white fringes. The uncertainty of the elusive button, liable to disappear at the moment of starting forth, is thus eliminated. These gauntlet gloves are picturesque rather than neat; but that is quite in the present note, as they say here.

The very newest thing in tricot dresses is a narrow stripe. The mode was launched at the Foire de Paris, where novelties in this kind of garment were exhibited. In fine white stripes on a grey ground this is a cool looking and serviceable garment, but nothing would tempt the manager at the Foire to sell, because the laws of trade etiquette must be observed and the retail shop was applied to with success.

A guest at a week-end party to a neighboring château wore, on the first day of her stay, a black and white check skirt, with a novel tight-fitting black short jumper opening in a V shape to show the palest pink vest. The large hat was of black crêpe de chine trimmed with white gardenias; the stockings of black, white shoes tied with black ribbons, gloves of black kid stitched with white. The next day the same guest wore a white Shantung skirt with a white silk jumper, the front of which was made with black squares. The hat worn with this was of bright jade green knitted silk, lined with white, and there were well made doeskin buttoned boots.

Furniture for Small Rooms

Furniture for small rooms, whether the rooms are located in an apartment or a detached home, is quite a problem. And since the acute housing shortage, so many of us accustomed to reasonable roominess, have had to consider it as never before. To secure coziness and comfort without stuffiness and crowding we must think twice about every piece of furniture before giving it admittance.

However, when we come to study our quarters and go shopping in an up-to-date furniture store we can usually find, fortunately, a choice of large or small sizes in nearly every article of furniture from a chair to an "apartment size" baby grand piano. The first step where space is at a minimum (and a premium also), is to determine what are the absolute essentials of home furnishings.

In the living room of the average home this probably reduces itself to a chair for each member of the family, a couch of some kind and a table. The barest necessities! But a lamp, draperies and very limited number of ornaments including some flowers or a growing plant—can very cleverly demonstrate that the home thus furnished can be attractive after all. We have but to remember that simplicity is characteristic of all real art!

A few suggestions for the styles obtainable for a tiny living room are these: Let the big comfortable easy chairs be of fiber or reed. These have a light, airy effect that gives a certain impression of spaciousness, and they are easily moved about. Even mahogany or walnut chairs inset with wicker panels are better than the plain solid-looking pieces. Cane-seated chairs are good, and in general light-painted furniture gives a more roomy effect. All overstuffed pieces are to be strictly avoided if the living room is not to appear overcrowded. The spindle-backed chair is good for a small room and the low-backed chair is the one to choose, if a desk is included in the furnishings. Many designs in small, simple, good looking rockers are offered, but a large rocker will crowd a room just because it is a rocking chair.

Instead of a davenport, a tête-à-tête type of sofa will give more space, and the famous space conserving box couch is worthy of consideration. Artistically upholstered to conform with the color scheme, it has the advantage of being a storage compartment besides. A very charming box couch once seen in a small apartment was done in mulberry velvet, and as it occupied a corner against a tan wall the pillows of cretonne and silks were flowered in tones of maroon and cream that blended the couch with its background very successfully.

For a table, there are many small designs in high favor just now. The Windsor type—gate legged—has leaves that can be turned down where space is required. The nest of tables is very useful, for a number of sizes can be pulled out whenever needed for many social or domestic requirements.

These tables come in mahogany and they are very convenient also in the Chinese style of very light weight wood decorated in black and gold. Very space conserving is the dignified console table to be placed either against a wall or under a window. And who isn't attracted from without the home by the "table by the window" holding flowers that hint of the charm within?

The console table also suggests a mirror hung above. The mirror is one of the wall ornaments that gives both light and spaciousness, by reflection. Instead of a picture, it is ideal for limited wall spaces, if just the right size and shape is chosen. There are a multitude of designs to select from, too. Mirrors of ground glass paneling; mirrors with chaste, slim frames and patterns etched upon the glass; triad landscape mirrors; mirrors in intricately carved and sumptuous gold and silver settings, mirrors of Italian Renaissance design, and last and noteworthy, American colonial mirrors of a simplicity that harmonizes in small rooms.

The right lamp is another important item for the small room. Probably the popular floor lamp is better left for spacious rooms and a table lamp chosen instead. There are so many styles in table lamps that it is very easy to find just the size and kind that harmonizes. Silk, wicker, parchment, glass and metal shades are held by standards of variously finished metals and woods, in mahogany, gilt, and polychrome effects. Too much color or decoration, only, is to be eschewed, for the simple, quiet little lamp glowing through a soft green or yellow shade is again more space conserving in effect, and certainly less glaring in a tiny living room.

Most of us realize that bric-a-brac gives any room a cluttered look, so we must doubly beware of it in the small room. Photographs and vases that are not used are better left out. A small clock is one of the essentials and is easy to find simply and quietly encased in wood.

Pictures on the walls require great discretion, for a large one is obviously out of place, and too many small ones give the same crowded impression. The few chosen, should have narrow simple frames and give the room light, if it needs it.

In the meantime nothing has been said of the background of the room itself. This properly includes the wall and floor coverings, and the draperies. In a word, the most space is gained by plain walls and floor coverings, and subdued if not plain, draperies. Indefinite pastel wall papers and small patterned curtains are certainly not taboo, for they give practically the same spaciousness to a room.

The plain background applies naturally to every room in the small home.

Other pieces of furniture that fit such needs are the bureaux of smaller dimensions—a 34-inch top comes in many bureaux of attractive design—portable sewing machine, an end table, a small service wagon, small beds—especially those of Italian Renaissance or cottage design, a combination desk and bookcase, often known as a "secretary," an upholstered settee to take the place of a davenport, a cane bench for the same use, and breakfast room sets appropriate for the small dining room.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Attractive summer wraps

Wraps for Sport Wear or Traveling

One of the paramount problems in planning one's summer wardrobe is the question of wraps. A serviceable suit for traveling, a coat to slip on over light dresses when returning from the golf course and a wrap for wear with thin evening things may be desired.

The suit on the left is of Jersey with collar, cuffs and bottom of skirt bound with checked wool velour. The coat in the center is of natural camel's hair wool plaid line of dull green, while the cape is of homespun in tan or sport colors, with collar or self material which forms scarf.

Notes Concerning Pine Cones

Those who live in the neighborhood of pine woods are fortunate in the opportunity afforded them of at one and the same time facilitating their fire-lighting operations and economizing their fuel; for the pine cones, containing as they do, a rich supply of resin, are highly inflammable, blaze up quickly, and give out considerable heat.

In Italy this use of pine cones is a universal custom, and they form a regular article of commerce. The fuel venders stock them as normally as they do charcoal or wood or bundles of kindlings; and an order for pine cones is the natural accompaniment of an order for logs. The kind in use in Italy are the large ones which grow on the "umbrella" pines, and, owing to the habit of using them for fuel, the pine woods yield a rich harvest to the nation, and the large landowners, and even the peasants who own but some very small wooded area, derive a considerable profit from their sales.

These cones, moreover, fulfill another purpose before serving as fuel, since they supply the "pinoli" or pine nuts, which are much used in confectionery as a substitute for almonds. One of these nuts lies at the base of each closely folded "petal" of the cone, so that a single cone contains a large number. It is therefore essential that the cones should be gathered before the "petals" unfold, as otherwise the nuts would drop out and be lost. The cone gathering is therefore proceeded with systematically. In the autumn, before they have reached the time for unfolding, men have to climb the trees and, perched aloft like giant birds, cut off the cones by means of a sharp knife fastened to the end of a pole, a difficult operation, and one requiring considerable coolness and skill, since it is necessary first to climb high, and then reach out to where the cones grow at the ends of the branches.

The unopened cones, which fall as heavily as stones, are then gathered up, and plunged into cauldrons of boiling water, which causes the "petals" to unfold so that the nuts are easily abstracted, and the opened and emptied nuts remain unspoiled for fuel. The nuts, on being cracked, are found to contain tiny kernels, very delicate and spicy in flavor, which are sold for the confection of cakes and sweets. The cones also bring in good prices and now cost four times as much as they did a few years ago.

All countries do not, it is true, possess the same species of cone; but almost any kind, from the abundance of resin contained, serves admirably as fuel. The cones blaze quickly and brightly, and are invaluable when lighting fires, or for enlivening a fire of coal or wood, giving out a delicious odor as well as great heat. Indeed, they burn so quickly and hotly that one or two will suffice to boil up water, or for any small cooking operations required at a time when the regular fire has been allowed to go out.

Those who live anywhere in the neighborhood of pine woods would, therefore, be well advised to gather in a goodly store of the cones, and such work may be made the object of charming picnic excursions. The children, especially, will find it a delightful amusement to go out with sacks or push-carts or barrows, to gather and bring home this harvest of the woods.

An Unusual Pudding

The ingredients of the following pudding are unusual but the result is likewise—unusually delicious. Try it.

One cup each sugar, ground potatoes, and ground carrots. Put these vegetables through a meat chopper with a fine knife; 1½ cups of flour, ½ cup shortening, 1 egg, 1 teaspoonful of cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful of each cloves and nutmeg, ¼ teaspoonful of soda in carrots, 1½ teaspoonsfuls of baking powder in the flour.

Sift sugar, flour, and baking powder together, add salt to taste, 1 cup of raisins, mixed in the mixture. Then add all the other things and stir up. Steam three hours and serve with liquid sauce. No liquid is used in making the pudding, except that furnished by the egg and the ground vegetables. This makes a light, flaky, delicious dessert, and with a little more fruit, currants, citron, orange peel, etc., would vie with a plum pudding.

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Hand-Made Handkerchiefs

There is an indescribable daintiness about hand-made handkerchiefs, and, added to this, is the pleasure of working with fine linen and threads of delicate hues in the making of them. Both the completed handkerchiefs, and the materials for making them, are for sale at the shops where fine needlework is to be had, and at the sight of them, one can scarcely resist trying one's skill at combining the various colors.

Colors? Of course! Handkerchief linen may be purchased in white, and black, and in every shade of every color in the rainbow—the brighter the more salable, one is told in the shops.

A vivid scarlet one, with rolled hem whipped with black, and a few black threads drawn through the linen would be attractive to wear with white, or maybe to give a needed dash of color to a blue serge costume. There was a black one, with the hem cross-stitched into place with bright orange and a cluster of orange-colored flowers with green leaves in one corner. Another black one had nine cabbage-like little fat roses done in crimson, one about an inch from the corner, three just above it, and the other five just above the three. With their tiny green stems all pointed downward, the effect was odd, and surprisingly attractive. The black handkerchiefs, one is assured, are ultra-smart.

There are tan ones, embroidered with lavender, and rose with a medallion of Valenciennes lace on which are embroidered tiny flowers, with a stem and a bow below it, looking for all the world like a quaint old-fashioned nosegay. Another rose one has a tiny basket outlined in black, which is filled to overflowing with a profusion of flowers done in French knots.

A tan one that was especially attractive had lavender threads drawn through the linen so as to form squares one and one-half inches in size. This handkerchief, folded twice, showed two bunches of lavender grapes, done in French knots. These were arranged one above the other, each placed where the threads came together to form the corners of the squares. Just inside the hem, which was put in with invisible stitches done with the threads which had been drawn from the linen, was a heavy lavender thread drawn through the material. This was a very out-of-the-ordinary handkerchief, and unquestionably a lovely one.

Is the question of drawing the colored threads through the linen a puzzling one? A shop which sells materials and teaches this work has made it very easy. One pulls out two threads of the handkerchief. Then a third thread is loosened at both ends—very carefully. Onto this third thread is tied a length of No. 1000 Battenberg thread, and this is drawn through the linen. Then to the Battenberg thread is tied the strand of colored thread, and it is drawn through, with very little danger of the thread breaking. This Battenberg thread, while no heavier than the thread that is being pulled out of the handkerchif, is much stronger, and the colored thread, being heavier, is more easily worked through the linen if tied to the strong thread. This Battenberg thread may be used to hem the white and light-colored handkerchiefs, but those of vivid shades should be hemmed with ravelings of the linen, then the stitches are invisible.

For the colored thread, it is best to use what is known as six-strand embroidery floss, so that a single strand may be doubled and the Battenberg thread tied to the loop. If a single heavy colored thread is used, the knot is so large that it makes the work of pulling the thread through much more difficult. It goes without saying that only washable mercerized thread should be used, and never silk.

The old-fashioned bouquet spoken of above is made with about two inches of narrow Valenciennes edging, its scalloped edge whipped to the linen, and the center shirred as flat as possible. On top of this may be placed tiny colored flowers and green leaves to represent a nosegay, while below it may be embroidered a lover's knot, representing the cord with which such a bouquet is often tied.

Nearly all of these handkerchiefs had threads drawn through the linen about an inch, or a little more, from the hem. Sometimes these run clear across the handkerchief, and sometimes they form a square an inch from the border. Often these threads do not meet in the corner which is embroidered. Many effective combinations may be worked out, and there are so many possibilities that one rarely makes two handkerchiefs alike.

Handkerchiefs for women should be 12 inches square. Thus one yard of linen will make nine handkerchiefs. Men's handkerchiefs — Oh, yes! the men like them—should measure 18 inches, and a yard makes four of these.

The men's handkerchiefs, of course, are less elaborate, but a line of color just inside the hem, and another two inches above it, make a most attractive handkerchief. The colored threads form a two-inch square in each corner, one of which may contain a monogram. The hem, in such handkerchiefs, should measure from one-fourth to three-eighths of an inch when completed. A buff colored linen, with brown threads drawn through, or white, with lavender or blue or brown threads outlining the hem and an inch square of colored linen to match hemstitched into one corner and the monogram worked on that, would please the men of the household.

Another nice way to finish men's handkerchiefs, is to roll a narrow hem, and crochet over it with a fine thread, possibly a No. 70, with the stitch called single crochet. It makes a narrow border of solid color which can be carried out in the monogram.

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Flowers by Post

The art of packing flowers is not learned in a day; in the florist trade it is regarded as skilled work, requiring observation and experience. But certain rules can be laid down. There are good and bad travelers. Nearly all bulbous flowers—daffodils, snowdrops, tulips, etc.—journey well. So do fleshy, firm petals, such as lily-of-the-valley; so do sweet peas. All the daisy tribe are good, and last long after their unpacking. Honeysuckle, forget-me-not, wood anemones, and flowers of thin tissue generally, are not satisfactory to pack. Flowers which close at night are generally excellent, especially if gathered after sunset and packed next day while still unopened.

Never gather in the heat of the sun, or immediately before packing. Cut some hours before they are required, put into a bowl of water, and set in a cool, dark place—a cellar is ideal—until packing time. The stems will drink freely, storing up a supply of water for the journey.

It is better to gather just before the blossoms expand; they travel much better, and the recipient has the pleasure of watching the petals unfold; they also last much longer. Indeed some flowers will travel only when in bud. Shirley poppies are impossible to send after they have once opened, but are quite successful if gathered just when the green calyx is on the point of falling. Pansies, roses, lilies, should be half open. Always cut the stem in a good clean cut with scissors or knife, not plucking by hand.

Pack tightly; if your treasures shift about in the box, they are certain to arrive in a battered condition. Arrange all stems so that they lie straight, otherwise during the journey they will become permanently crooked and be most difficult to arrange in a vase. Moss damped and bound tightly round the stems helps to keep flowers and leaves from getting flabby; but on no account let the moss exude moisture or the petals may get marked. Neither should flowers be packed while wet from rain, for the same reason.

The ideal traveling box is of tin; it prevents evaporation or crushing in the mail bag. A sheet of soft tissue paper should come between the flowers and the metal sides. Do not pack light, thin flowers among heavy ones, lest they be crushed.

Ferns travel remarkably well, if allowed a good long drink before starting: they are very welcome in seasons when flowers are scarce. And why should we not sometimes send our friends those country treasures which one does not find in a shop—branches with expanding leaf-buds, for instance, or other interesting foliage; or seedling sycamores, tiny yearling oaks, and such-like beautiful things from the woods and lanes? Always, too, include some of the natural foliage with a box of flowers.

How to Use Dried Foods

City housekeepers have so many fresh foods constantly at their disposal that they do not feel the need of seriously considering the many excellent dried foods offered in the shops. During our various thrift campaigns many of us became very familiar with these dried products, but are inclined to drop them from our menus because they are troublesome to prepare and thrift seems to be considered a thing of the past. Not so, however, for in this period of reconstructing a world it is quite as necessary a part of the plan as it was in war time, the great advisers tell us, and the advice seems to be proven by conditions.

Cooks who have a wise appreciation of these commodities are always glad to get added recipes for their cooking, to take advantage of the "other woman's" way, for she may have discovered a new economic road to control the high costs of providing for a family.

Small families are difficult to cater for because they use such small quantities of any given thing, so naturally must become a law unto themselves. It is the larger families who crave assistance in their problems of food retrenchment and here is where advice on dried products makes its appeal.

Buffalo—This is a western dish adapted for eastern tastes. Take one pound of freshly cut dried beef and chop it coarsely. Break one-half package of macaroni in small pieces and boil as usual. Mix the drained macaroni with the beef, add a thinly sliced Spanish onion, a teaspoon of minced red pepper, a large lump of butter, a half cup of dried crumbs, pepper, a tablespoonful of sugar, a cupful of cream sauce. Put all into a deep buttered baking dish, sprinkle with a little grated cheese and bake for 20 minutes in a medium oven.

Dried Lima Beans—Soak one pound of the beans over night. Drain and boil in fresh water until they are tender, just before they are done add a salt spoonful of soda and skim well. When done drain and put the beans into a buttered casserole, cover with sliced calves liver then sliced bacon and pour over all enough rich, smooth and well-seasoned tomato sauce to cover. Cover and cook a half hour if the oven is hot, three-quarters of an hour if medium. Just before the dish is done remove the cover and cover the top with crumbs and dot with little lumps of butter, return to the oven long enough to lightly brown, then serve.

Cowpeas and Pork—Soak a pint of cowpeas over night then boil them until tender, then drain them. Pour off the first grease under a roast of pork then spread the peas under the rack and let them cook and brown under the dripping roast.

Cowpea Salad—Soak the peas over night then boil until tender. When done drain and put the peas through a fine sieve, add a lump of butter, pepper, salt, juice of an onion, juice of a lemon and a dessert spoonful of sugar and work the pulp until well seasoned. Press into individual molds, or tiny cups, and cool. When ready to serve unmold on crisp lettuce leaves and add French dressing. Garnish with fresh cress sprays.

Dried Bananas—Soak a half pound of dried bananas in enough milk to cover for a couple of hours, drain and lay then in a buttered shallow baking tin, dust with crumbs and seasoning, dot with butter, and add a quarter cup of honey and a half cup of milk, bake until a delicate brown in a medium oven. A little grated cheese may be sprinkled over the top if liked just before browning.

Fried Dasheens—Pare as many dasheens, under water, as are needed and boil until tender, but not soft, drain and cool. Slice in thick slices, dip in egg and seasoned crumbs, and fry in vegetable fat a delicate brown. Serve with a good tartar sauce. Good with broiled lamb chops. While not strictly speaking a dried product the dasheens take the place of potato. They are to be had in most of our large markets.

Lentil Roast—Soak a half pound of lentils over night then boil until tender with a finely minced Spanish onion. Drain and add to the lentils a half pound of crumbs, the same of chopped beef, pepper, salt, a dessert spoonful of sugar, two beaten eggs and a quarter cup of cream. Mix, turn into a buttered mold, set in a pan of hot water and bake until firm in the oven. Cover the mold for a part of the time with a buttered paper, but remove it when the roast is firm and brown lightly. Serve with good tomato sauce.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

ARGENTINA'S BANK REPORT OPTIMISTIC

Annual Statement Says General Conditions Are Good and Supports Claim With Figures That Give Renewed Confidence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The annual report of the Bank of the Nation, just issued, strikes the most optimistic note that has been heard in Argentina since the general readjustment began about a year ago. The optimism is supported by figures which have done a great deal to renew confidence. Speaking of the present situation, the report says that there is no reason whatever for alarm; that there is an entire absence of unhealthy speculation such as has caused or accompanied previous crises; and that the country is well prepared to support the radical change in values that has resulted from the termination of the war.

Special value attaches to this report because the Bank of the Nation is not localized in Buenos Aires as are most of the Argentine banks, but is national and is able to keep its finger on the pulse of the entire republic by means of its agencies and correspondents.

The bank reports that its savings accounts have quadrupled since 1910, when they totaled 134,000,000 pesos, as compared with 590,000,000 pesos in 1920. In 1910 the bank's total cash movement was 507,000,000 gold and 17,299,000,000 paper pesos, whereas in 1920 it had increased to 1,093,000,000 gold and 43,393,000,000 paper pesos.

Effect of Fluctuations

The report states that in 1920 the economical progress of the countries with which Argentina maintains commercial relations underwent such sudden and important fluctuations that they seriously affected this country.

After referring to these fluctuations and the evolutions produced since hostilities ceased, the report refers to the arrangements made to get back to normal and mentions especially the disappearance of the various organizations and "state controls" which existed in the belligerent countries and in many of the neutral ones, which were created during the war to avoid the economical disturbances which the war might be expected to cause but which while serving this end brought about an entirely artificial atmosphere in the world's commerce. The report continues:

"This deflation of values has broken the equilibrium of a situation which, although it could not be stable, had created many interests and it constitutes today the gravest of the problems which preoccupy the commerce and industries of all countries. The readjustment has already caused serious disturbances by the great losses which it has occasioned and these disturbances will continue for some time to come.

"In Argentina the products which suffer most from the drop in prices are wool and hides."

Record Bank Business

The bank points out that it has been little affected by the commercial failures. On the contrary, the gains in the bank's business surpass those of the preceding year and constitute a record in its history.

The frequent fluctuations in international exchange have been another cause of difficulties in the regularity of commercial transactions, especially when these have been against Argentina. In spite of the large amount of gold on hand, these fluctuations in exchange have so interfered with business that there is today a large unfavorable trade balance against Argentina.

In pointing out various causes for this unfavorable trade balance, the Bank of the Nation refers to the enormous quantity of goods imported in 1919 and 1920 to meet demands that could not be satisfied during the war on account of unfavorable terms and conditions then existing. Another factor has been the decrease in exports during the second half of 1920 and still another has been the buying back of a large amount of Argentine bonds and cedulas. A rather unusual factor has been the action of a large number of foreign residents in using capital for buying currency of their respective countries with the hope of realizing great profits in a short time through exchange fluctuations.

Future Prospects

"But in the future," reports the bank, "these factors will not weigh on the market so heavily as heretofore. The importation of merchandise will be limited to mere necessities, the importation of securities has already ceased, and speculating in foreign exchange no longer offers the same attractions to foreign residents. The efforts of the country must be directed toward the increasing of exportation, with which the international debt must be canceled, until a leveling of the balance is reached. At present, other means to which the country could usually have recourse for decreasing the unfavorable trade balance either offer serious obstacles or are almost impossible of realization."

Referring again to its own progress as an index of the country's condition, the bank shows that its deposits in 1920 reached a total of 1,403,224,919 pesos, an increase of 168,000,000 over the preceding year. Discounts increased 232,000,000 pesos during the year from 239,008,400 at the end of 1919 to 565,835,589 pesos at the end of 1920.

During the year the bank continued its usual policy of assisting production and industry throughout the country, loaning 40,000,000 pesos to farmers and 234,500,000 pesos to cattle and sheep growers. A liberal policy was also followed in granting credit to small business men and other people of restricted capital, the report showing more than 87,000 loans of less than 2000 pesos each, totaling 57,000,000 pesos; 9675 credits of 2000 to 3000 pesos, totaling 26,000,000 pesos; and 10,581 operations of 3000 to 6000 pesos, aggregating 46,000,000 pesos.

DIVIDENDS

Imperial Oil, quarterly of 2% on preferred and 1% monthly on common, payable July 15 to stock of June 30.

Allied Chemical Dye, quarterly of $1 on common, payable August 1 to stock of July 15.

New York Shipbuilding, quarterly of $1, payable September 1 to stock of August 12.

Republic Motor Truck has passed quarterly of $1.75 on preferred, due July 1.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., 1%, payable July 15 to stock of June 30.

Pure Oil, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 15.

Finance Trading, quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of June 28.

American Cyanamid, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable July 9 to stock of June 29.

Truscon Steel, quarterly of 1¾% on common, payable July 15 to stock of July 5. On April 15 last a stock dividend of 50% was paid on this issue, and previous to that, quarterly distributions of 4% were made.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway, quarterly of 1½% on common, payable September 1 to stock of July 29.

Ingersoll Rand, quarterly of $2.50 on common, payable July 30 to stock of July 8.

STABLE UNDERTONE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Although exercising caution in the making of commitments, there was a demand for securities on the stock exchange, particularly industrial and specialties, yesterday. The undertone was one of stability. In gilt-edged investment issues the feeling was confident, and further gains were registered. Cheerful advices from Paris sustained French loans.

Cheerfulness prevailed in the oil group, where dealings were on a broader scale. Hudson's Bay was 6 5-16. Rubber wavered in sympathy with the staple. Home rails were buoyant. Dollar descriptions were quiet and unchanged. Argentine rails were dull and without a leader.

Consols for money were 46; yesterday consols for money were 46; Grand Trunk, 4⅜; De Beers, 20; Rand Mines, 2½; bar silver, 35⅝d. per ounce; money 3¾ per cent; discount rates. Short bills 5¾ per cent, three months bills 5¼ per cent.

PRODUCTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

NEW YORK, New York — Motor vehicle factories in the United States number 320, of which 222 manufacture trucks and 129 are passenger car plants. Despite the fact that motor truck production is only 15 per cent of the total output of motor vehicles, there are nearly 100 more plants manufacturing trucks than passenger cars.

Michigan leads with 38 truck and 24 passenger automobile factories, and Illinois ranks second, with 14 passenger and 34 truck plants. Ohio has 41 motor plants, about evenly divided between trucks and cars, and Indiana has 26 passenger car and 12 truck factories.

In 18 states, mostly in the south and west, there are no motor vehicle plants. In the remaining 30, six states have more than 25 motor plants and the balance have each from one to ten.

CHINESE BANKERS' RULES ON LOANS

TIENTSIN, China—At the recent All-China Bankers Conference the following resolutions, relative to future loans to the government, were passed:

Loans are not to exceed one-half of the value of guarantees of securities.

The payment of interest is not to be deferred when due.

The value of guarantees or securities must be stated; and, if bonds or stock, must bear a fixed date for redemption.

Redemption of principal must be made as it is due. On no account is it to be deferred or reloaned.

No sum of any value will be advanced before the agreement for any loan is signed.

Under no circumstances will loans be concluded without adequate guarantees or securities.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT PRICE CUT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Canadian Export Paper Company, Ltd., has reduced its newsprint export price for the third quarter of 1921 to $95 a ton, or to 4¾ cents a pound, a reduction of ¾ cents a pound, according to a report received here. It is also declared that an Ohio firm has decided to make a similar cut.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed steady yesterday. July 11.53, October 12.32, December 12.80, January 12.91, March 13.23. Spot cotton quiet, middling 11.75.

PRICE AND DEMAND ON WOOL HOLD FAIR

Business Somewhat Spotty, but Manufacturers Generally Are Tending to Expand Rather Than to Curtail Their Program

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A fair weight of wool is going into consumption, although the demand is still spotty. On the whole the demand continues fair and prices generally are well maintained, especially on grades from 56s, or three-eighths, upward, with the exception of scoured wools which have found less favor in the eyes of buyers than was true a short while back. The general situation among the wool manufacturers is a good one and the program of the mills seems to be one of expansion, rather than the reverse, additional operatives being employed in some of the larger plants.

Demand is relatively keen for three-eighths grades, which are being sold very readily; in fact, about as fast as they are graded out of the territory wools, at clean values of 50 to 55 cents, depending upon choice and fineness. There is a steady call also for the fine and fine medium territory wools in the original bags, which are going to the mills on the clean basis of 60 to 75 cents, the lower price being for the less attractive clothing wools, while French combing clips are bringing around 70 cents, clean, for anything really good. The better staple clips cost well up to 75 cents. On these wools the market is fully firm. There is a call for Australian fine combing wools which are not so plentiful as they were, of course, and which are held very firm at former quotations. There have been some sales of Adelaide 60-64s at 75 cents, clean basis, and some fairly good Sydney 64s have been sold at 80 to 85 cents, clean, while Melbourne wools of the same grade have realized 85 to 90 cents, and choice 70s warp wools of the Geelong type are held at about $1, clean basis. There have been some sales of Cape wools, also, fair combing types having brought about 75 cents, clean basis.

Comparative Prices

Wools grading below quarter-bloods have been dull and the demand for quarter-bloods has been limited with prices held about steady at around 40 cents, clean basis. Scoured wools have been rather dull, although strictly choice fine scoureds, especially white wools, are in good request, and scoured pulled wools have been in good request at firm prices, double A wools having sold at up to 85 cents and A wools at from 65 to 75 cents, depending upon how choice they were, while B supers have sold anywhere from 45 to 55 cents, the lower prices being for fair B lambs and the higher for strictly super-white B wool. Noils have been in rather slow demand with price steady.

The purchase of the new domestic clip wool goes on more or less steadily, but with nothing like the snap which is usually in evidence. Prices are very firm where transfers are effected, but the growers find it exceedingly difficult to secure even fractional advances from the eastern buyers and not infrequently the only way to do business is found to be by way of consignment against a small cash advance of 10 cents a pound more or less. There are a good many growers and also western bankers who have interest in the wools under negotiation who are unwilling to sell or consign their wools at the present prices or advances, and so are holding in the hope that the market will show greater strength later in the year.

Growers Forced to Sell

One of the sad features of the western situation is that so many of the growers have been rendered nearly or quite bankrupt by the sudden slump in wool values, which forces them to sell their wools much below the cost of production, and so many of them have become discouraged and have sent their sheep to market and have gone out of the sheep-growing business. If this process should go on indefinitely it would become a national calamity, and it is to be hoped that the tariff may soon help the woolgrower over the rough spots and enable him to continue in the business.

The foreign markets have been quiet the past week. A sale of crossbred wools was held in Invercargill, New Zealand, with about 8000 bales being offered, of which about three-quarters were sold at prices which were hardly firm.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Wed.	Tues	Parity
Sterling	$3.73¼	$3.75½	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0801	.0805½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0798½	.0802½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1684	.1692	.1930
Lire	.0488	.0495	.1930
Guilders	.3294	.3309	.4020
German marks	.0132½	.0137⅜	.3330
Canadian dollar	.88	.881	....
Argentine pesos	.2978	.3025	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0680	.0585	.1930
Pesetas	.1307	.1315	.1933
Swedish kroner	.2225	.2235	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1435	.1440	.2680
Danish kroner	.1695	.1700	.2680

BRITISH MUSICAL INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the annual convention of the British Musical Industries at Ramsgate, the president, Mr. Alexander Dow, said Germany and the United States of America were capturing the world's piano trade. Britain manufactured in 1913 approximately 120,000 pianos. Twenty thousand were imported and 10,000 sent abroad. The number made last year was 50,000, about three thousand being exported. This year the output would probably not be more than thirty-five thousand.

MATURITIES OF RAILROADS FEWER

Amount for Balance of Year Is $302,684,470, but Demands for Refunding to Be Small

NEW YORK, New York—Railroad maturities falling due the balance of this year aggregate $302,684,470, but as the bulk has already been taken care of, demands for refunding will be comparatively small. The largest item, Northern Pacific-Great Northern-Chicago, Burlington & Quincy joint 4s, for $215,227,000, has already been financed by a new issue of 6½ per cent bonds, and the maturity will be paid July 1. The Pennsylvania Company's $14,717,000 first 4½ per cent bonds, due July 1, have already been taken care of. The total of maturities due July 1, $254,627,425, has been provided for. The balance due after July 1 will require little new financing, so that the field from now on will be large for flotation of loans for purposes other than refunding.

This great drop in maturities due, and the fact that industrial expansion has practically ceased, should be reflected in the money market by a decline in interest rates or long-term loans and a corresponding rise in outstanding bonds. The steadiness of new railroad bonds recently, in face of drastic liquidation of stocks, seems to presage better prices for the general list of railroad bonds.

The following table gives railroad maturities by months from July 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921:

July	$254,627,425
August	5,593,456
September	2,764,280
October	11,060,875
November	6,471,125
December	12,167,115
Total maturing in bal of year	292,684,270

RECORD PRODUCTION OF OIL DURING MAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Oil production in the United States during May amounted to 41,920,000 barrels, a new monthly record, according to the Geological Survey. The daily average production of 1,352,258 barrels increased 16,892 over April. The estimated value at wells of oil produced in May is about $66,000,000, against about $113,000,000, the value of 36,503,000 barrels produced in May, 1920.

The daily average consumption of domestic and imported crude oil in May, 1921, decreased 77,414 barrels, and the total daily average consumption of 1,354,419 barrels was only 2161 barrels a day more than domestic production. Although imports decreased slightly to a daily average of 290,078, there was a net increase in stocks during the month of more than 8,000,000 barrels. Pipe line and tank-farm stocks of petroleum and stocks of Mexican petroleum held in the United States by importers on the last day of May, at 155,341,000 barrels, are equivalent to 115 days' supply at the current rate of consumption.

MARCH EXPORTS OF LOCOMOTIVES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — The value of locomotives exported from the United States in March was $5,317,029, compared with $4,419,619 in the same month in 1920. The number of machines, however, was smaller in March, 1921, than in March, 1920, totaling 105 against 141. This also holds true of the exports in January, 1921, when 149 locomotives had a value of only $4,248,147. The number of locomotives exported from the United States in the first quarter of this year was 351, with a value of $11,920,471, compared with 419, valued at $13,166,907, in the corresponding period in 1920.

By principal countries exports in March, 1921, were divided as follows: France 50 engines, valued at $3,570,100; Mexico six, valued at $83,000; Cuba six, valued at $231,629; China seven, valued at $344,628; Egypt 15, valued at $627,437.

For the nine months of the government's fiscal year ended March 31, exports totaled 1171 engines valued at $37,743,281, compared with 949 engines valued at $28,336,971 in the corresponding period of 1920, and 657 engines valued at $16,775,710 in 1919.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prices in the wheat market were substantially higher yesterday, closing prices being 4½ points higher, with July at 1.23¾ and September at 1.22½. Corn prices also were strong, the close showing quotations 4 or 5 points higher, with July at 62¾, September at 63¼ and December 62¼. Hogs and provisions were firm. July rye 1.20, September rye 1.10b, July barley 61, September barley 63½, July pork 17.70, September pork 17.90b, July lard 10.42b, September lard 10.77, October lard 10.92b, July ribs 10.42b, September ribs 10.72b.

BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Average prices of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous and month ago, follow:

10 highest grade rails	74.66	+.07	+1.41
10 second grade rails	72.05	+.06	+3.96
10 public utility bonds	71.36	—.02	+2.95
10 industrial bonds	83.11	+.06	—.71
Combined average	75.29	+.04	+2.40

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY

A quarterly dividend of 2% ($1.00 per share) on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company will be paid July 15, 1921.

A Dividend of 2% ($1.00 per share) on the COMMON Stock of this Company for the quarter ending June 30, 1921, will be paid July 30, 1921.

Both Dividends are payable to Stockholders of record as of June 30, 1921.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.

New York, June 18, 1921.

AMERICAN STORE MEN IN SCOTLAND

Canadian Dry Goods Merchants Also in Party Studying Trade Conditions and Making and Extending Friendships Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAWICK, Scotland—American and Canadian dry goods merchants accepted the invitation of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce to visit the Scottish border district while they were sojourning in Scotland, and chartering a number of motor chars-à-bancs in Edinburgh, they arrived in the Scott country, immortalized by the author of "Waverley." The company, numbering over seventy ladies and gentlemen, were met at Galashiels, where they received a hearty welcome from Mr. John Hutcheson of the executive council of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

In the lecture hall of the South of Scotland Technical College there was displayed for the first time the line traveling exhibit prepared for the Scottish Woolen Trade-Mark Association, at the request of the overseas department of the Board of Trade, and which will be exhibited all over the world. This exhibit includes special features in fine cheviot suitings, Saxonies, etc. There was also a great display of hosiery, underwear, and woolen garments from five of the principal hosiery manufacturing firms in Hawick, including sports coats, jumpers, jerseys, underwear in silk, silk and wool, and pure cashmere, etc. The hosiery firms were well pleased with the inquiries that were made, and several new accounts were opened.

Work and Honest Industry

The visitors were entertained to luncheon in the Douglas Hotel, Galashiels, Mr. Edward Gardiner, Selkirk, president of the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce, presiding. Mr. T. Craig-Brown, Selkirk, the historian of Selkirkshire, in proposing "Our Guests," said it might seem a far-cry from tweeds to tradition. After all, this was a corner of the world devoted to work and honest industry, but it was also surrounded and impregnated with interesting associations extending from the dawn of civilization.

These associations had been embodied in the literature of the world by their illustrious sheriff and neighbor, Sir Walter Scott. On the way to Dryburgh Abbey, their cars would rumble over the invisible remains of the military camp of Trimontium, begun by the Romans in the first century of our era, and occupied by them not without interruption for about a hundred years. Sir Thomas Henderson, Hawick, also added words of welcome.

Felicitations Exchanged

Mr. H. S. Shelton, Dayton, Ohio, in reply said they appreciated very much being with them, and they brought with them greetings from America to the South of Scotland Chamber of Commerce. They came as a delegation from the dry goods merchants of the United States and Canada. They had two objects in view in appearing before them as invaders—the first was to extend their friendships, and the second to study the trade conditions in Great Britain. He was pleased to see that the British Government, like their own government in America, was beginning to realize that chambers of commerce were there for the purpose of promoting trade, and not for the purpose of meeting and having a good time together. The delegation was composed of retailers who handled the merchandise made in this district, and they had come to study the conditions of business there and compare them with the conditions elsewhere. Mr. J. D. Chesney, Montreal, also replied.

The visitors afterward motored to Abbotsford, Dryburgh Abbey, and Melrose, and returned to Edinburgh by way of Earlston, Lauder and Soutra Hill, after a most delightful day in the far-famed Scott country.

FINANCIAL NOTES

In an effort to obtain loans for building homes, Nathan Hirsch, president of the Citizens Protective Housing League of New York, has written to Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, asking him to call a meeting of presidents of insurance companies and savings banks to establish a clearing house for loans to construct dwellings.

The United States War Finance Corporation has made three advances totaling $4,040,000 in aid of exports, of which $1,000,000 was for cotton exports to England Germany, Spain, France, Japan, Italy, Belgium Portugal and China, and $1,440,000 for export of freight cars to China.

In 1920 450 new German companies were founded with a total capital of 1,500,000,000 marks, while 1752 other companies increased total capital by $6,741,000,000 marks. At present Germany is America's third best customer in Europe.

The Waltham Motor Manufacturers, Inc., has been chartered under Massachusetts laws with a capital of $3,500,000, represented by 250,000 shares of preferred stock, par $10, and 200,000 shares of common, of $5 par value. The incorporators are Charles H. Metz and Charles H. Wolf of Waltham and Matthew C. Dittmann of Weston.

Sugar shipments from Hawaii were approximately 100,000 tons behind schedule at the end of May, according to the official figures. Up to May 23 there had been a total of 211,925 tons of the 1921 crops sent to the mainland. By the end of April last year there had been 206,036 tons shipped out of the islands. It is estimated that the total crop of the islands this year will be 485,700 tons.

NEW YORK MARKET DULL BUT HIGHER

NEW YORK, New York—Dealings in stocks were dull yesterday, but better prices ruled, the list closing generally higher. Mexican Petroleum was the only notable exception to the general trend. Industrials and specialties featured extreme advances of 1 to 4 points. The market made further gains toward the close, but prices eased irregularly on call money's rise to 6 per cent. Sales totaled 619,300 shares.

The close was firm: American Car & Foundry 123, up 2½; American Locomotive 81, up 2; Bethlehem Steel B 47¾, up 2⅝; International Paper 54½, up 2½; Republic Iron and Steel 46¾, up 1⅝; Studebaker 77½, up 2¼; Mexican Petroleum 112¼, off 2¾.

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CAPITAL

LONDON, England — Stockholders of the Anglo-American Oil Company have approved an increase in the capital to £10,000,000 by the creation of 7,000,000 additional shares, par £1 each, of which £5,000,000 is to be 8 per cent cumulative preferred. None of the new shares will be put out until early in the autumn.

BRITISH COMMERCE RETURNS FOR MAY

Both Exports and Imports Fell Off Heavily Compared With Last Year, Reflecting the Effect of the Coal Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The effect of the coal strike is again reflected in the big drop in the Board of Trade returns for the month of May, during which the imports totaled £56,303,308, as compared with £166,414,032 a year ago, a fall of £80,105,724, or slightly under 50 per cent; while the exports were valued at £43,088,418, compared with £119,319,422, a decline of £76,231,004, or about 63 per cent.

With regard to the imports more than half the decrease fell among raw materials and articles mainly manufactured, the actual decline in this category being £43,797,778. It is interesting to note that coal to the value of £1,533,459 was imported into the United Kingdom in May, whereas none was imported in the corresponding month of last year.

Of the total exports in May, articles wholly or mainly manufactured contributed a total of £38,662,212, which showed a fall of £62,065,252, compared with the corresponding month last year. The largest item was a drop of £28,721,052, in cotton yarns and manufactures, while woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures showed a fall of £8,754,849.

Exports of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured fell to £1,436,572, compared with £13,210,922 in May of last year, the decrease being mainly accounted for by a reduction in the exports of coal, from £8,643,499 in May last year, to £32,861 last month.

For the five months that have passed the imports totaled £483,583,947 compared with £863,101,501 in the corresponding portion of last year, a decrease of £379,517,554; while the exports were valued at £330,742,739 against £521,114,534, a decrease of £190,371,745. The reduction in exports of coal for the five months amounts to no less a sum than £31,546,769 compared with last year.

Re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise in May amounted to £7,231,836, compared with £20,260,078 in May, 1920, a decrease of £13,028,242; while for the five months they fell from £115,767,120 to £42,602,925, a decline of £73,164,195.

WHOLESALE PRICES DROP

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wholesale prices in May declined only 5-10 of 1 per cent, compared with a drop of 5 per cent in April, the Federal Reserve Board announces. On the basis of prices in 1913 equal to 100, the board showed commodities imported shifted from an index number of 109 in April to 105 in May. Prices of exports rose from 121 in April to 125 in May. The price estimate announced by the board was compiled from price quotations of goods produced, goods imported, goods exported, raw materials, producers' goods and consumers' goods.

MARKET AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York—Daily averages in the stock market are as follows:

	Tuesday	Chngs from prev. day	Year ago
20 rails	68.70	+.70	70.85
20 industrials	67.63	+.60	90.36
20 coppers	24.37	+.04	38.31

What Mr. Harding Said About Government is also True About Investments

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Months ago Mr. Harding took occasion to re-enunciate the doctrine of a Cabinet Government as against One-Man Control.

The doctrine is sound, because it is wiser that the welfare and safety of millions of people should have the intelligent thought of more than one individual.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HENLEY REGATTA NOW IN PROGRESS

Opens With Eights Entered for Thames Cup, Ladies' Plate and Fours for Wyfold Cup—Holland and Norway Represented

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HENLEY, England (Wednesday)—The Henley regatta opened today with the preliminary and first round heats for the eights entered for the Thames Cup and the Ladies' Plate and fours competing for the Wyfold Cup.

Holland and Norway have sent representatives to provide the international competitions, but the racing lacks the interest usually attached to the presence of the United States oarsmen. The Christiania Rowing Club made its first appearance against the local Henley Club crew in the Thames Cup race and proved its powers by winning in 1s. better than the previous record of 7m. 5s. set up for that event in 1886 by the London Rowing Club.

This was not the only new record established, for in the Wyfold's Cup race, Jesus College, Cambridge, lowered the 1911 record of Pembroke College by 5s. to 7m. 35s., and in the Ladies' Plate event, Pembroke College, Cambridge, lowered the previous best of 6m. 56s. by 1s.

Magdalen College, Oxford, also equaled the old record in the Thames Cup event in beating Maidenhead for the entry into the first round.

The Norwegian crew won by two and a half lengths against the local club. They struck 40 in the first minute and rowing better together than their opponents were soon ahead. They reached Fawley in 3m. 25s., and at the mile were over a length to the good. Henley spurted too soon, and could not overhaul their heavy rivals. Jesus, the Cambridge head boat, defeated the London Rowing Club by three lengths, breaking two records during the race, one for the whole course and one for the Fawley, which they reached in a second less than previous best record.

The race between Pembroke and Trinity College, Oxford, was one of the closest finishes of day's racing and was only won by a few feet.

In the Thames Cup races, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, passed into the first round at the expense of the Vesta Rowing Club, and Caius defeated Clare also in the preliminary round. In the first round proper, Lincoln College, Oxford, defeated University College, Oxford, and Imperial College defeated Pembroke College, Cambridge. The survivors of the first round for the Ladies' Plate was Lady Margaret, Cambridge; Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Eton College, Shrewsbury School, Bedford Modern School and Christ Church College, Oxford, the holders who defeated Merton, another Oxford crew, by a quarter length. In the Wyfold Cup races, Hereford defeated Caius College, Cambridge, Royal Chester defeated Auriol, Vesta defeated Braspose College, Oxford, and Thames Rowing Club, the holders, defeated Merton College, Oxford.

JOHNSON AND ALDEN WIN CYCLING TITLES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The one and 10-mile cycling championships of London, decided recently on Herne Hill track, the scene of many historic contests, were won by H. T. Johnson, Catford Cycling Club, and C. A. Alden, Kentish Wheelers, respectively. In the short race, Johnson, who last held the title in 1911, rode a waiting race and defeated W. A. Ormston, Polytechnic Cycling Club, by six inches, H. E. Ryan, also of Polytechnic Cycling Club, being third, and Alden, the holder, fourth.

Ryan held the 10-mile title, but in the championship race over this distance could finish only third, behind Alden and Ormston, Johnson being fourth. Ormston was disqualified for passing between Alden and Ryan, his action causing the latter to fall heavily as the trio passed the finishing line almost locked together. The four riders mentioned are the pick of London's sprinters, and most of the big scratch races are fought out between them.

English cycling enthusiasts regard the championships of London as second in importance only to the national championships of England. The latter series of races is open to the world, and the events have, on several occasions in the past, been won by overseas riders, notably Zimmerman and Sanger of the United States, Lehr, Tischbein, and Albert of Germany, Ingeman Petersen of Denmark, Diakoff, the Russian, and P. W. S. Beduin, the Dutchman.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS WASEDA NINE, 2 TO 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—University of Michigan defeated Waseda University of Japan, 2 to 1, here yesterday in the first of two commencement week games. The Wolverines hit Arita freely, Tanizuchi, the Japanese left hander going in at the start of the sixth inning.

Michigan scored first in the second inning. Arthur Klein singled, was sacrificed and scored on H. A. Vick's double. Waseda evened it up in the fourth when Tanaka got on base through an error and scored when J. F. Perrin misjudged Kuju's drive. The Wolverines came back in their half of the same inning with another run. After two were out L. B. Geneback singled over second, stole second and scored on Vick's second double. Perrin beat out three infield hits, while Vick's two doubles were the only extra base hits. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Michigan	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	x—	2	8	2
Waseda	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	5	1

Batteries—Dixon and Vick; Arita, Taniguchi and Kuji. Umpire—McAllister.

MISS E. RYAN WILL MEET MISS LENGLEN

Former Defeats Mrs. Satterthwaite and Earns Right to Compete With the Present Champion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WIMBLEDON, England (Wednesday))—Today was a comparatively quiet day at the world's lawn tennis championships here after the fireworks of Monday and Tuesday and the only match of international nature was the final of the ladies' singles between Miss Elizabeth Ryan, of California, and Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite for the right to meet Miss Suzanne Lenglen, of France. For the first time Miss Ryan will figure against Miss Lenglen in the challenge round for the world's title, for with great ease she defeated her opponent of today in two straight sets with the loss of only a single game after accounting for the two national champions, Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Mrs. Peacock, on the way to the final round. The Californian was altogether too strong for Mrs. Satterthwaite. She opened her way through the first set and outdrove and outmaneuvered the English lady in the second, which was a love set.

Randolph Lycett and Maxwell Woosnam, who represented Great Britain against Spain in the Davis Cup tie, appeared also on the center court in the fourth round of the men's doubles against A. R. F. Kingscote and J. M. Hillyard. This event has now reached the semi-final round and in absence of C. S. Garland and R. N. Williams 2d, United States holders, the title will go either to the pair from India or from England—to one of the following pairs, F. G. and A. H. Lowe, L. H. Deane and S. M. Jacob, of India; Randolph Lycett and Maxwell Woosnam, B. I. C. Norton and H. R. Barrett. Lycett and Woosnam showed good combination in their match today but were assisted by a comparative weakness of one of the opposing pairs. They won the first two sets, 6—4, 6—3, and dropped the third 6—3 and finally romped home in a love set.

In the mixed doubles, Manuel Alonzo and Mrs. McNair won two matches and will meet Woosnam and Miss P. L. Howkins in the semi-final round. The summary:

WORLD'S LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S DOUBLES—Fifth Round

B. I. C. Norton and H. R. Barrett defeated B. Haughton and M. D. Nick, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Sixth Round

B. I. C. Norton and H. R. Barrett defeated F. M. B. Fisher and A. E. Beamish, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Third Round

Manuel Alonzo and Mrs. McNair defeated W. L. Hollick and Mrs. Hollick, 7—5, 6—3.

Maxwell Woosnam and Miss P. L. Howkins defeated P. M. Davson and Mrs. D. L. Chambers, 6—4, 7—5.

MIXED DOUBLES—Fourth Round

Manuel Alonzo and Mrs. McNair defeated J. M. Hillyard and Mrs. Phyllis Satterthwaite, 6—3, 6—2.

TWO RECORDS BROKEN IN ATHLETIC MEET

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A splendid performance by D. J. Cussen proved the chief factor in Trinity College's success in the fifth Irish intervarsity athletic meeting. Irish athletics appear to be on the up grade, and the inter-university meeting held on June 4 produced a splendid contest, in the course of which two records were lowered, Cussen jumping 22ft. 10in. in the long jump, and J. Phelan throwing the discus a distance of 108ft. 5in.

In addition, three records were equaled, two by Cussen, who took 10 1-5s. and 23s. in the 100 and 220-yard dashes, respectively, and one by H. Copway, who covered 440 yards in 54s. The various teams were evenly matched, and so keen was the struggle between Trinity College and University College for first place that interest was maintained until the very end, the final placing being:

College and city—	Points
Trinity College, Dublin	13½
University College, Dublin	12
University College, Cork	4
Queen's University, Belfast	½

CAPTAIN MILBURN MAKES WINNING GOAL

HURLINGHAM, England — Capt. Devereux Milburn of the United States international polo team, in a fine contest between the American Meadowbrook polo four and the British "Woodpeckers," shot the winning goal for his team. The final score was: Meadowbrook 7, Woodpeckers 6.

L. E. Stoddard, J. W. Webb, R. E. Strawbridge, and Milburn made up the American team. The Woodpeckers consisted of Lieut.-Col. T. P. Melvill, Lieut.-Col. H. C. S Ashton, Lord Dalmeny, and Maj. J. F. Harrison.

The play was in the tournament for the championship, in which eight teams are competing. Added interest has been given the tournament by the entry of the American players.

IRISH YACHTING SEASON OPENS

Punctilio Wins First Royal Alfred Club Race This Year in 25-Foot Class—Other Events

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Irish yachting season proper opened at Kingstown on May 21, both the Royal Alfred Yacht Club and the Dublin Bay Sailing Club commencing their programs. This was by no means the only sporting happening of importance on that date, for pony polo, golf, and cricket were all very much in evidence. As regards polo, chief interest was centered in the continued tournament for the cup presented by Sir Stanley Cochrane, in which Hillbrook and Beech Park registered victories. The Kingstown Golf Club was chosen as a setting for the second annual professional competition for the Michael Moran Memorial Cup, and Moses O'Neill, who unexpectedly won this valuable trophy last year, again met with success in the final round, wherein he defeated W. W. Holley by 5 and 4. What has come to be regarded as the keenest cricket match of the season in Dublin was decided on May 21, Leinster defeating Dublin University by an innings and 124 runs. Two other senior league matches were also decided.

The first Royal Alfred Yachting Club race of the season was for boats of the 25-foot class, and from the start Punctilio held a slight lead from Fodhla, the latter holding the weather position, while Darthula, close up, was pointing between the two. They held a free wind, and with booms squared off, ran out to the bar buoy, where Fodhla was slightly ahead of Punctilio, both being ahead of Darthula. Then followed a beat, at the close of which Fodhla still led, Darthula sailing far astern, dropping out shortly after. Fodhla led in the reach in and the free run out again, and seemed an almost certain winner on the beat home. But, in the concluding period Punctilio suddenly went ahead, and ultimately won by more than three minutes.

Three boats came out for the 21-footer race, these being Geraldine, Garavogue, and Esther. The last-named timed the start badly, and lost over a minute at this early period of the race. Geraldine led at the bar buoy, with Garavogue in close attendance, Esther having dropped far astern. On the way back to finish the first round they were hailed to give assistance to a capsized boat. Needless to say, the race was promptly abandoned, and a re-sail necessitated.

The pony polo matches in the Sir Stanley Cochrane cup tournament were limited to four chukkas. Hillbrook defeated Rangers by 6 goals to 2. The outstanding feature of this game was the brilliant play of Captain Goulding and Balding, the former of whom scored four goals. At the end of the first period the Hillbrook team was a goal behind, but this was wiped out in the next chukka as the result of a good shot by McGrath. Hard riding was the order in the third and fourth chukkas. In the closing periods of the game Captain Goulding appeared to especial advantage and scored the fifth and sixth goals for his side. Beech Park and Oak Park enjoyed quite a fast game before the latter lost by 3 4-7 goals to 5. To the advantage which their handicap afforded them the Oak Park men added a goal per Captain White in the first chukka, making the score thus 1 4-7 goals to 0. In the second chukka, goals by Capt. King Trench and Captain Souchon put Beech Park in the lead. Captain Watt replied, but in the third chukka Captain Trench, in splendid form, registered twice after each side had scored once. Thus the score stood at 5 goals to 3 4-7, no alteration being made to this in the final period.

The second annual competition for the Michael Moran Memorial Cup was held under the auspices of the Leinster Section of the Irish Professional Golfers Association. The greens of the Kingstown links were on the slow side but otherwise the conditions were splendid. James Martin and Thomas Gaffney had easy victories in the morning over M. M. McDermott and B. B. McKenna. The first match in the second round provided a great contest between Frederick Smyth and F. F. Hanna. The former, who was a finalist in the competition last year, was three down at the turn, and two behind going to the sixteenth hole. He got square at the seventeenth, and, winning the eighteenth, pulled off the match by 1 up.

O'Neill had two stiff matches in later rounds, but his hardest was against Martin. O'Neill was out in 33 against 35, and was 2 up at the turn. Martin, however, squared matters at the eleventh, but at the fourteenth O'Neill holed from a distance. He laid a stymie for his opponent at the fifteenth and won the seventeenth, thus securing the match by 2 and 1. In the semi-final with James Monaghan, O'Neill was 1 down at the turn and 2 down at the thirteenth, but he squared at the fifteenth. The sixteenth was halved, and O'Neill took the next two for the match. T. E. Travers, who had decisively defeated Smyth earlier on, had a fine match with Holley. Travers held a lead of 2 on the fourth, Holley taking three putts on the first and second. They were all square at the eighth, however, as they were at the turn. Holley won the eleventh, thirteenth and fifteenth, and the match by 3 and 2. In the final, O'Neill had an easy victory over Holley by 5 and 4. He was out in the morning in 33 and home in 39 against Holley's 37 and 41. In the afternoon, Holley's score was 37 out and 22 for the five holes, Holley taking 37 and 23.

The men of Leinster found it quite an easy matter to win their cricket match against Dublin University by an innings and 124 runs, scoring 352 to 125 and 103. A feature of the match was the splendid all-round form of R. H. Lambert, who, after scoring 153 not-out for Leinster, captured nine wickets for 91 runs. Two other senior league matches were decided, Clontarf defeating Royal Hibernians in 13 runs in a low scoring match, the scores being 55 and 42, and Railway Union winning against University College by five wickets at Park Avenue.

FOUR SURVIVE FOURTH ROUND

Neer, Fenno, Bastian and Drumwright Remain in the Tennis Tournament Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Surprises marked the fourth round in the Intercollegiate tennis championship tournament at the Merion Cricket Club courts, Wednesday, in which one Pacific Coast, one middle westerner, one southerner and one easterner survived. They are: P. F. Neer, of Leland Stanford Junior University; Capt. J. B. Fenno Jr., of Harvard; F. E. Bastian, of Indiana University and McNeil Drumwright, of the University of Texas.

One of the biggest upsets was the elimination of J. M. Davies, of Leland Stanford, by Fenno in straight sets, 6—0, 6—4. The Pacific Coast collegiate champion was caught off his game and virtually outclassed by the wearer of the Crimson. The point score follows:

First Set

J. B. Fenno Jr.	4	5	6	4	4	5—	28—6
J. M. Davies	1	3	4	1	1	3—	13—0

Second Set

J. B. Fenno Jr.	4	2	4	4	1	4	5	3	1	4—	32—6
J. M. Davies	1	4	0	2	4	0	3	5	4	2—	26—4

Total points—Fenno, 60; Davies, 38.

Neer put E. W. Feibleman, Harvard's other remaining entrant, out of the tournament, winning in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3. Neer, who eliminated W. F. Bates the University of California star on Tuesday, played steady tennis and deserved his victory. He scored 68 points to Feibleman's 48.

Another big upset came when Capt. C. H. Fischer, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is a protégé of W. T. Tilden 2d, was eliminated by F. E. Bastian of Indiana University. Both are left-handed players and the Indiana player, who holds the state championship, obtained the jump on the Red and Blue star and never relinquished it.

Bastian made a good job of it by winning in 6—3, 6—2. Fischer appeared a trifle below form but admitted that he was beaten by a mighty fine player. Bastian scored 72 points to Fischer's 58.

E. L. Levy of the University of California was forced out this evening by McNeil Drumwright, the Texas star. Drumwright, who comes from Teague, Texas, lost the first set, 10—8, but rallied and took the next set, 6—4. They each had won a game in the third set when the play was held up for almost an hour. On the resumption of hostilities Drumwright played brilliantly and won the deciding set, 7—5.

Drumwright and his partner, C. E. Granger, also won in doubles, beating the St. Vincents College pair composed of W. B. Weaver and R. C. Keffer. W. T. Mallery and L. W. Fisher, of Cornell, won a hard fought match from O. Blake and E. J. Williamson of Georgia Technology. The New York University pair, S. Adelstein and H. C. Brunie, bowed to C. M. Shipway and H. T. Dickinson, Princeton's second team. A. H. Chapin Jr., and R. E. Rouse, of Williams, did not offer much opposition to L. E. Williams and F. M. Bundy, of Yale, and lost in straight sets. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP

SINGLES—Fourth Round

P. F. Neer '22, Leland Stanford, defeated E. W. Feibleman '21, Harvard, 6—2, 6—3.

J. B. Fenno Jr. '21, Harvard, defeated J. M. Davies '22, Leland Stanford, 6—0, 6—4.

F. E. Bastian '22, Indiana University, defeated C. H. Fischer '23, Pennsylvania, 6—3, 6—2.

McNeil Drumwright '21, University of Texas, defeated E. L. Levy '21, University of California, 8—10, 6—4, 7—5.

DOUBLES—First Round

W. T. Mallery '21 and L. W. Fisher '21, Cornell, defeated O. Blake '21 and E. J. Williamson '22, Georgia School of Technology, 7—5, 8—6.

C. E. Granger '21 and McNeil Drumwright '21, University of Texas, defeated R. C. Keffer '23 and W. B. Weaver '23, St. Vincent's College, 6—3, 2—6, 6—1.

C. M. Shipway '22 and H. T. Dickinson '22, Princeton, defeated S. Adelstein '22 and H. C. Brunie 23, New York University, 6—3, 8—6.

Second Round

L. E. Williams '23 and F. M. Bundy '21, Yale, defeated A. H. Chapin Jr. '23 and R. E. Rouse '22, Williams, 6—2, 6—3.

G. M. Wheeler '23 and J. W. Mess '21, Yale, defeated E. Howell '23 and E. Mena '21, Lafayette, 6—2, 6—2.

GOLF MATCH DIVIDED

WORPLESDON, England—Miss A. W. Sterling, United States woman golf champion, and R. H. De Montmorency, British amateur, were defeated 5 and 3 yesterday morning in a mixed foursome with Miss Joyce Wethered, English woman champion, and her brother, R. H. Wethered, runnerup in the recent British open championship, but in the afternoon the result was reversed, Miss Stirling and De Montmorency defeating the Wethereds, 3 and 2.

SHIPWAY NAMED CAPTAIN

PRINCETON, New Jersey—C. W. Shipway '22 of Charleston, South Carolina, will captain the Princeton University tennis team next year. For two years he has been a varsity net man. Shipway won every one of his matches, defeating among others, the Yale and Harvard captains.

J. J. ARMSTRONG AND A. W. SHAW WINNERS

W. T. Hayes and C. B. Herd Also Win Through Third Round in Clay Court Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—J. J. Armstrong, of St. Paul, Minnesota, and A. W. Shaw, of Chicago, won through the second and third rounds of play at Chicago Tennis Club here yesterday in the eleventh annual tournament for the United States national clay court tennis championship.

Two other favorites who won third-round matches were W. T. Hayes, of Chicago and C. B. Herd, of Pasadena, California. R. N. Williams 2d, of Boston, Massachusetts, who was awarded a default Tuesday, did not make his appearance Wednesday and was defaulted.

In advancing himself, Armstrong vanquished O. A. Johnson of Parkersburg, West Virginia, 6—0; 6—1, in the second round, and A. R. Kaiser, a local man, 6—3; 6—2, in the third round. Shaw was winner over Jackson Harris, of Chicago, 6—1; 5—7; 6—0, in the second round, and P. W. Ferris of Oak Park, Illinois, 6—3; 6—1, in the third round.

Some fine tennis was displayed in the third-round battle won by Preston Boyden, of Chicago, defeating A. L. Green Jr., of Chicago, 6—4; 6—4. Neither player was a hard driver, and they indulged in much volley play. Boyden showed good judgment in pulling down on Green's deep lobs. In the second set the loser was at a disadvantage, 5—0, then shortening his lobs, he pulled up 5—4, before Boyden won. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

George O'Connell, Chicago, defeated Henry Raeder Jr., Evanston, 6—1, 13—11.

R. H. Burdick, Indianapolis, defeated G. A. Neeves, Chicago, 6—2, 4—6, 6—3.

C. G. Hill, Chicago, defeated Dr. C. D. Humes, Indianapolis, by default.

D. F. Wiley, Evanston, Illinois, defeated S. E. Bates, Chicago, 7—5, 6—4.

Second Round

James Weber, Chicago, defeated E. C. Hamlin, Seattle, Washington, by default.

John Kenfield, Chicago, defeated M. V. Cornica, Chicago, 9—7, 6—2.

R. H. Tinsman, Chicago, defeated R. J. Shoemaker, Chicago, 7—5, 6—2.

Alexander Squair, Chicago, defeated C. G. Hill, Chicago, by default.

Preston Boyden, Chicago, defeated G. K. Smith, Rogers Park, Illinois, 6—1, 5—7, 6—0.

J. E. Anderson, Chicago, defeated E. Reichenbach, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated D. F. Wiley, Evanston, 6—2, 6—2.

C. K. Carran, Cleveland, Ohio, defeated G. Luttringhaus, Chicago, by default.

George Lott, Chicago, defeated E. A. Knoche, St. Paul, by default.

J. J. Armstrong, St. Paul, defeated R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg, West Virginia, 6—0, 6—1.

A. L. Green Jr., defeated E. C. Rettig, Chicago, by default.

D. T. Ward, Chicago, defeated C. O. Carlstrom, Chicago, 2—6, 7—5, 6—2.

H. F. Prussing, Chicago, defeated C. E. Swarts, Chicago, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, defeated Paul Hartney, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

H. E. James, Evanston, Illinois, defeated Bert Gaus, Chicago, 6—1, 6—0.

A. W. Shaw, Chicago, defeated Jackson Harris, Chicago, 6—1, 5—7, 6—0.

R. H. Burdick, Indianapolis, defeated H. A. Knox, Chicago, 6—2, 10—8.

George O'Connell, Chicago, defeated R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, by default.

Third Round

H. F. Vories, Chicago, defeated Arthur Wold, Chicago, 6—2, 6—1.

Jerry Weber, Chicago, defeated S. M. Singleton Jr., Chicago, 6—2, 6—0.

H. G. Ingersol, Chicago, defeated Walter Goldsmith, Danville, Illinois, by default.

W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated J. E. Anderson, Chicago, 6—2, 6—4.

Preston Boyden, Chicago, defeated A. L. Green Jr., 6—4, 6—4.

J. L. Eaglesfield, Indianapolis, defeated C. K. Curran, Cleveland, by default.

Alexander Squair, Chicago, defeated R. H. Tinsman, Chicago, 6—0, 6—2.

J. J. Armstrong, St. Paul, defeated A. R. Kaiser, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.

J. J. Forstall, Chicago, defeated George O'Connell, Chicago, 7—5, 8—6.

James Weber, Chicago, defeated D. T. Ward, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

A. W. Shaw, Chicago, defeated P. W. Ferris, Chicago, 6—3, 6—1.

S. G. Burkland, Chicago, defeated H. F. Prussing, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2.

C. B. Herd, Pasadena, California, defeated H. E. James, Evanston, Illinois, 6—4, 6—1.

FINE ENTRY FOR SOUTHERN TENNIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia—The thirty-third annual tennis tournament for the championship of the south will be held here July 4th to 9th inclusive under the auspices of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The matches will take place on the 10 clay courts of the Atlanta Athletic Club, which are generally recognized as the fastest courts of the south.

The field includes all the best players who have competed in southern matches for the past five years, and from present indications should prove the most interesting and exciting tournament ever seen here. Many close matches are expected in the men's singles with several participants entered who have won the championship cup placed in competition in 1914. C. Y. Smith of the Atlanta Athletic Club has won the championship twice and if he repeats his victory this year the cup will become his permanently. Douglas Watters and J. H. Bruns of New Orleans, Louisiana, have each won the championship once in years past and are looked upon as having excellent chances this season. Arthur Watters, a brother of Douglas Watters, is also looked upon as a strong contender.

Miss Ethelyn Legendre of New Orleans holds the ladies singles championship, and is expected to come through again this year as the ladies' entries thus far are not particularly strong.

The winners of the doubles championship will have the privilege of playing for the national championship in the tournament of sectional doubles champions to be held at the Longwood Cricket Club to be held August 22 in Boston, Massachusetts.

NEW YORK WINNER OF DOUBLEHEADER

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	44	24	.647
New York	41	28	.594
Washington	37	33	.529
Boston	32	33	.492
Detroit	33	36	.478
St. Louis	29	38	.433
Chicago	26	36	.419
Philadelphia	26	40	.394

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

New York 8, Boston 5 (first game)
New York 5, Boston 3 (second game)
Cleveland 9, Detroit 6
St. Louis 4, Chicago 3 (10 innings)
Philadelphia 5, Washington 1

GAMES TODAY

Boston at New York
Philadelphia at Washington
Chicago at St. Louis
Detroit at Cleveland

VICTORY FOR ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—By a rally in the last half of the tenth inning, St. Louis won from Chicago yesterday, 4 to 3. Hits were evenly divided, 12 and 12, with a tight game played throughout on both sides. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10—	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2—	4	12	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1—	3	12	1

Batteries—Davis and Collins; Faber and Schalk. Umpires—Hildebrand and Wilson.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS DETROIT

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland defeated Detroit, 9 to 6, in a heavy hitting game yesterday. The home team scored once or more in every inning until the seventh. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	x—	9	17	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—	6	13	2

Batteries—Leonald, Stewart, Perritt and Bassler; Uhle, Mails and Nunamaker. Umpires—Dineen and Moriarity.

ANOTHER HOME RUN BY RUTH

NEW YORK, New York—New York won both games of a doubleheader at the opening of the series with Boston here yesterday, the first 8 to 5, the second 5 to 3. G. H. Ruth made his twenty-eighth home run. The score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
New York	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	x—	8	11	3
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—	5	7	1

Batteries—Shawkey and Hoffman; Pennock, Karr and Ruel. Umpires—Owens and Chill.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10—	R	H	E
New York	1	0	0	1	9	1	0	0	0	2—	5	9	1
Boston	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	3	9	0

Batteries—Mays and Schang; Bush and Walters. Umpires—Chill and Owens.

HEAVY HITTING BY ATHLETICS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Philadelphia won yesterday's game, 5 to 1, accumulating three runs in the seventh. Sixteen hits were made by Philadelphia to Washington's six. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0—	5	16	1
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	6	2

Batteries—Harris and Perkins; Zachary, Acosta and Gharrity. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

BRAVES TAKE GAME FROM GIANTS, 3 TO 2

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	44	22	.667
New York	40	26	.606
Boston	35	29	.547
St. Louis	34	32	.515
Brooklyn	34	34	.500
Chicago	29	34	.460
Cincinnati	25	39	.391
Philadelphia	19	44	.302

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Boston 3, New York 2
Brooklyn 9, Philadelphia 2
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 1

GAMES TODAY

New York at Boston
Brooklyn at Philadelphia
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh

BOSTON NATIONALS WIN

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Boston defeated New York, 3 to 2, in a hard-fought game yesterday. Boston scored in the second and held the Giants scoreless until the sixth, when they made two. Then Boston added another couple in her half of the sixth. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	x—	3	8	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	2	4	0

Batteries—Oeschger and O'Neil; Toney and Snyder. Umpires—Hart and McCormick.

BROOKLYN TAKES ANOTHER

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Brooklyn hammered Philadelphia's pitching in a couple of innings of yesterday's game and won by a score of 9 to 2. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1—	9	14	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	2	7	3

Batteries—Miljus and Krueger; Smith and Bruggy, Peters. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

PITTSBURGH WINS, 3 TO 1

CHICAGO, Illinois—Pittsburgh held Chicago runless until the seventh inning and won yesterday's game by a score of 3 to 1. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—	3	13	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	1	8	1

Batteries — Cooper and Schmidt; Cheeves, York, Tyler and O'Farrell. Umpires—Klem and Brennan.

RIDLEY COLLEGE LOSES

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Germantown cricket team defeated Ridley College of St. Catherines, Ontario, in an exhibition match here, 98 runs to 82.

DARTMOUTH TAKES GOLF TEAM TITLE

Yale Is Second, Cambridge and Princeton Tie for Third in Intercollegiate Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

GREENWICH, Connecticut — The golf team of Dartmouth College, headed by A. P. Boyd, succeeded in taking the United States national intercollegiate team championship from the finest and most representative field ever collected in that championship, by the narrow margin of one point from the Yale University team, which was headed by last year's individual champion, J. W. Sweetser. Close behind them came the teams of Cambridge University, England, which did brilliant work on the second day, after a poor score in the opening round, and Princeton University, last year champions, which tied for third place, seven strokes behind the leaders. Princeton was also successful in the qualifying round for the individual championship, its captain, J. S. Dean, making the remarkable score of 143, winning the prize for the lowest score, five other members also qualifying. Drake University, western intercollegiate champions, failed to maintain the lead they obtained the first day, falling back in the final round to fifth place, 11 strokes behind the leaders.

The most remarkable work of the day, outside of the individual work of Dean, was done by the Cambridge University players. Starting 27 points behind, they made combined scores of 315 for the four leaders in the morning round, an average of 79, and 311 in the afternoon, raising themselves from a bad fifth to a tie for third place. Dartmouth took 321 for each round, and Yale 322, and 317. Dean's successive scores were 79—73—71—72 for a total of 295, an amateur record for the course, only rivaled by the scores of W. M. Hagen and J. M. Barnes, in the Metropolitan open last year.

Those qualifying for the individual championship, in addition to Dean and Boyd, included practically all the leading players of each team, the highest score qualifying being 174. The summary:

UNITED STATES NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Won by Dartmouth College, with a score of 1273 (A. P. Boyd, 298; J. R. McKee, 319; D. H. Ankeny, 326; G. N. Babb, 330).

Yale University, second, score 1274 (J. W. Sweetser, 303; J. S. Bush, 320; N. T. Lovell, 324; A. T. Bufinton, 327).

Princeton University, tied for third, score 1280 (J. S. Dean, 295; R. L. Wintringer, 311; R. A. Haight, 331; E. B. Carruth and B. H. Paddock, each 343).

Cambridge University, tied for third, score 1280 (J. A. Bott, 313; C. H. Prowse, 318; T. S. Morris, 319; G. N. P. Humphries, 330).

Drake University, score 1285 (Robert McKee, 302; T. B. Payseur, 306; F. B. Dickinson, 332; J. O. Swick, 344).

Harvard University, score 1316; Columbia University, score 1372.

The leading scores for the individual championship were:

J. S. Dean, Princeton	71	72	143
A. P. Boyd, Dartmouth	75	73	148
Robert McKee, Drake	74	79	153
J. W. Sweetser, Yale	78	75	153
A. L. Walker Jr., Columbia	79	75	154
T. B. Payseur, Drake	77	78	155
J. A. Bott, Cambridge	80	75	155
C. H. Prowse, Cambridge	81	74	155
R. L. Wintringer, Princeton	83	73	156
J. C. Ward, Williams	77	79	156
T. S. Morris, Cambridge	78	79	157
G. R. McKee, Dartmouth	79	78	157

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PUBLIC UTILITIES NOMINEE OPPOSED

Many People See an Underlying Corporation Influence in Movement Against the Choice Announced by Governor Baxter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—An underlying corporation influence is declared to be at work against the confirmation of Governor Baxter's nomination of Leonard Davies for chairman of the Public Utilities Commission to succeed Benjamin F. Cleaves, whose resignation was demanded by the Governor after the former had appeared at a legislative hearing as an attorney for water-power interests. On Friday the members of the Governor's Council, in executive session, will vote for a second time on the question of confirming the nomination of Mr. Davies, the Governor having again submitted his name after it had been rejected.

Governor Baxter has certain well-defined views relative to the duties of this commission and particularly the chairman and he feels that Mr. Davies represents the embodiment, to a large extent, of these views. He declares himself to be confident that the prospective chairman would handle the utility problem fearlessly and impartially. For this reason, Governor Baxter, is insisting upon a confirmation. Governor Baxter has even suggested that a public meeting be held where each councilor can give his views on the subject in the open, but to such a plan the councilors have demurred. As a reason for non-confirmation, they say, in a general way, that Mr. Davies is not suited temperamentally for this responsible position.

Adroitly Tucked Away

As a matter of fact, it is pretty well known in political circles that Governor Baxter, upon the opening of the 80th Maine Legislature, was adroitly tucked away into the presidency of the Senate, thus taking him off the floor and out of debate, so to speak, on corporation and other subjects. For a time corporations breathed easier. Then came the unexpected train of circumstances that placed Mr. Baxter in the governor's chair, the very thing that it is said certain organized utilities would have given thousands of dollars to have prevented. Since the day he took the governmental reins, the restlessness of the corporations is said to have been pronounced.

As Governor Baxter said recently at the college commencement of his alma mater, "I have determined to put to the test a political experiment that I have long had in mind. While Governor of the State of Maine, I propose to be the Governor of the whole State, to act for the interest of all the people of the State, to recognize or favor no special groups or interests, to do the State's daily work to the best of my ability and to do all this regardless of any personal political success or failure it may bring. The future must care for itself and this year and next the government of the State of Maine will not be shaped or molded to advance the political fortunes of its Chief Executive."

Governor Baxter has some ideas about water powers, their conservation and utilization, for the good of all the people of the State. It will readily be seen that the operations of the Public Utilities Commission are linked somewhat with this much cherished plan on the part of the Governor. This is the reason why he wants the right man for chairman. He feels that Mr. Davies is the right man.

Survey of Water Power

While a member of the Legislature, Governor Baxter was instrumental in having a survey and investigation of the water power made through the channels of the Public Utilities Commission. While this report, which was subsequently presented, seemed impressive and purported to be exhaustive, Governor Baxter never felt that it was satisfactory and the phraseology of the report was such as to actually combat the views of Governor Baxter. All along the line he has had these obstacles with which to contend.

For this reason it has been generally felt that whoever was picked for the new chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, would have to be, above all other state appointees, eminently and specially fitted for the position. Mr. Davies is one of the best known public men in Maine. He has served in both branches of the Legislature and has been influential in the building of some of the most constructive laws on the statute books.

STERLING SEDITION BILL IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Sterling sedition bill is characterized by the American Civil Liberties Union as a product of the anti-Red campaign which meets a wholly fancied situation, violates free speech by punishing mere words in the absence of overt acts, and is particularly undesirable in view of similar objectionable sedition laws already on the books of 35 states.

This bill, according to Albert de Silva, director of the union, is similar to one which passed the Senate a year ago, but was defeated in the House of Representatives through the efforts of those opposed to a peace-time espionage act. Mr. de Silva outlines four arguments against any federal peace-time sedition law.

In the first place, he says, the provisions of the federal penal code effectively reach any conspiracy to overthrow the government. Next, such a law as proposed would be used, as similar laws have always been used, he claims, to jail persons advocating radical ideas without thought of violence, and the language of the bill is so vague as to leave the definition of crimes under it wholly to the caprice of local officials. The courts, he adds, claim that under such laws words can be punished merely because of their supposed evil tendencies, which he described as the doctrine of constructive intent. Finally, he claims, the bill would establish a censorship over the press in advance of publication.

DRY LAW BENEFITS TO LONG ISLAND

Many Saloons and Roadhouses Have Gone Out of Existence but Reputable Hotel Business Has Not Been Damaged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The liquor traffic, which was lucrative on Long Island for many years, is gradually shriveling up, according to A. D. Batchelor, who has just finished an annual tour of the island and reported to The Christian Science Monitor what he had learned by observation and inquiry concerning the working of prohibition in that section of New York State. Many roadhouses which had been really only disguised saloons had gone out of business, he said, but the reputable hotel business of the island had not been damaged.

"One Long Island town is characteristic," said Mr. Batchelor. "It had formerly nine saloons. These are now gone and have been replaced by different kinds of business. One eminent citizen said that in the days of the saloon this village had been a disgrace. This is now changed. The moral and social tone of the village has been elevated. In another town one banker testified that more money was deposited in the banks than ever before. He said that some of these depositors were a surprise to him. They were men never known to have money in banks before. The saloons formerly got all their wages.

Economic Effects

"In another village with a large Negro population the number of Negro depositors was commented upon. One school principal said that the children were better clothed and better cared for since prohibition came. In the old saloon days many of these children had shoes furnished them by the village trustees. Now the parents can buy the shoes and the merchant gets the money. A grocer testified that his trade was never better. Besides, he said, persons were now promptly paying bills who previous to prohibition were either slow or never paid. This man is not a member of a church or a fanatic. He is a shrewd business man who knows a good business proposition when he sees it. This shows that prohibition is a social and financial asset.

"A jury in Queens has attempted to 'queer' prohibition. Cases of liquor violation were dismissed because some of the jurymen did not believe in the Volstead act. This is an astonishing spectacle. This jury arrogated to itself the authority of the Supreme Court. It placed itself above this court, which established the constitutionality of the Volstead law. This is lawlessness, verging on anarchy.

Jury Criticized

"A 'red' jury could not have exceeded the radicalness of this procedure. A jury has no jurisdiction over the validity of the law. Its only function is to act on the evidence brought out by the authentic witnesses. It was not sufficient to say that they did not credit the testimony of policemen. It was their obligation under oath to hear this testimony and to give the evidence careful consideration. A jury of high school pupils would have acted with more intelligence. It would appear that there are jurymen who need elementary instruction in the principles of civil government.

"Every accused citizen has the right to his 'day in court.' He has the right to be tried by a jury of his fellow citizens. If juries are permitted to ignore the evidence, they will imperil every man's liberty and hazard civil justice. Such a precedent would work two ways. It would either deprive innocent citizens of the right of defense or gain immunity for criminals."

DISARMAMENT IS URGED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — National disarmament was urged in resolutions adopted unanimously by the annual general convention of the New Church of the United States and Canada while meeting in Boston. The resolutions were ordered transmitted to President Harding, Vice-President Coolidge, Secretary of State Hughes and members of the Senate and House of Representatives. The conviction that disarmament would lessen the possibility of wars, promote industry, reduce the burden of taxation and safeguard peace, led to the passage of the resolutions.

ICE PRICES REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut — All the local ice companies of Hartford have made a 15 per cent reduction to the committee on distribution of ice of the City Food Commission, for the benefit of needy families, and they make it 25 per cent if the ice is called for at the ice stations and the expense of delivery thereby saved. The commission also has received an offer of a carload of canned meats that could be sold to the public at greatly reduced prices. The commission is conferring with market gardeners relative to establishing a central location for the sale of their garden produce.

HOME ECONOMISTS CENTRALIZE WORK

American Association Plans to Move to National Capital and Employ a Permanent Executive Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Massachusetts — Among the important acts of the American Home Economics Association, at yesterday's session of its annual convention here, was a vote to remove the headquarters of the association from Baltimore, Maryland, to Washington, District of Columbia, where the organization will be in closer touch with various movements affecting its work, and to employ a national executive secretary. The association also voted to hold its next annual convention at Corvallis, Oregon.

Speaking on the future of the American dye industry, a representative of a chemical company in New Jersey said: "We have here an industry that protects $3,000,000,000 worth of other industries; we have it and we don't want to lose it. It is up to the American people today to say whether or not we shall keep it." Those who are opposed to proper protection of this growing industry, he said, are people who previously have been importers of German dyes. It is a fact, he continued, that a dye can be made just as well in the United States as in Germany. What is needed is the perfection of certain processes and experience in operating. He added that the United States has achieved in five years what it took Germany 50 to accomplish.

That "one of the greatest practical needs which women have, is for information which will help them to choose clothing economically, suitably and becomingly, and to receive a maximum of satisfaction out of it once they have made a purchase," was brought out by Miss Ellen Miller of Detroit during the discussion by the association's committee on teaching. Miss Miller went on to describe how quantities of ready-made garments were brought into the class rooms of girls' continuation schools in Detroit in order to teach intelligent purchase of clothing. Among other articles, exhibits of suits and dresses were borrowed from local stores, and discussed from the standpoint of cost, durability of material and style, quality of workmanship and becomingness to the individual.

Another phase of the work in the continuation classes dealt with the household budget with the aim of developing high ideals in family life and of teaching the girl her responsibilities and privileges as a member of the family. Practical study of how to furnish a house under various conditions was also pointed as an important part of the class work.

Miss Henrietta Calvin, head of the home economics department, United States Bureau of Education, who presided at the round-table discussion of the teachers, said that lunch rooms should be above the basement and should be directed by home economics teachers. Reproductions of the home kitchen and not a laboratory kitchen should be used for class rooms. "In cities where home economics are part of the school training should buy a house near the school for practical study.

"False standards keep many girls out of high school," said Miss Helen Lee Davis, professor of household arts in Oregon Agricultural College. "High school students try to imitate grown-ups more and more. Parent-teacher associations and women's clubs should try to reform present day styles of dressing. Some societies are joining together to solve the high school problem and the teaching of home economics in high schools should develop an appreciation for modest and appropriate clothes." Reasons for rapid development of home demonstration work were outlined by Miss Margaret A. Ambrose, assistant director of home demonstration work of Knoxville, Tennessee, and Marie Sayles, state home demonstrator in Ohio. Elsie Trabue, state leader girls' clubs in Connecticut and Jane S. McKimmon of North Carolina, state home demonstration agent, showed how club work prepared girls for earning a livelihood as well as for womanhood.

SEIZURE OF SIX NEW ORLEANS BREWERIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — Six New Orleans breweries which were raided Saturday last for selling beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent alcohol were seized on Tuesday afternoon by federal prohibition agents under direction of Theodore Jacques, prohibition enforcement agent for New Orleans, who announced that the operating machinery of the entire plants will be sealed with government seals and further operation prevented. The breweries affected are the National, Standard, Dixie, American, Union and Columbia. Two others, the New Orleans and the Jackson, were not raided or seized.

CLEARING-HOUSE FOR BUILDING LOANS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A general clearing house through which building loans may be obtained for homes is proposed by Nathan Hirsch, president of the Citizens Protective Housing League, in a letter to Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company.

Mr. Hirsch urged Mr. Kingsley, as soon as possible, to call a meeting of presidents of life and fire insurance companies, savings banks, etc., to establish this clearing house, the loans later to become amortized first mortgages running for a period of years.

"These institutions," says Mr. Hirsch, "could readily pool a substantial sum for this purpose and guarantee a fixed annual amount for mortgage purposes, until this crisis is over. This suggestion is made to meet an emergency. The shortage of houses for homes is, as you said to me recently, primarily due to war conditions, and it seems to me that public-spirited citizens should be willing to put through a plan which will make mandatory legislation at the next session of the Legislature unnecessary."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Overwhelming Odds

Cortés in Mexico, 1519

It is September 8, the sun rising in a cloudless sky, but the air of the high Cordilleran plateau still cool and sweet. The little band of Spaniards is drawn up to hear their commander's words. Their faces, bearded, sun-browned, resolute, seem more serious than usual. Few jests and jeers come to strike laughter from the ranks. They listen hungrily, as though their fate is in the balance. How often since landing in New Spain have they drunk new hope and courage from the same source, then gone forward to wring victory from what had appeared to be inevitable defeat! But never before has courage been put to such a test. What if they are Spaniards! Can five or six hundred defeat 150,000? Listen! Cortés is declaring that they can. He is telling them how to fight; never for an instant to get separated or lose faith in God's power and will to protect them. He reminds them of the consequences of defeat, beyond the possibility of rescue, in the heart of a hostile region. But it is a righteous cause, the conversion of the heathen, and, whatever the odds, success must perch upon their banners. He makes a gallant picture, mounted on his black war horse, with his quilted coat covered with shining breastplate, his silver helmet, his long sword bared in his hand, and his big, dark eyes shining with martial fervor. Who would not follow such a man anywhere?

In less than a mile they come in sight of the Tlascalan Army. It seems to quite fill the plain, masses upon masses of naked, painted bodies interspersed with the ornate uniforms of the chiefs. But the little band of Christians continue to advance as though indifferent to numbers. And now they are close enough to mark the weird and fantastic helmets, shaped like the heads of birds and beasts, with ferocious teeth; the quilted cotton tunics covered by cuirasses of thin gold or silver plate; the gorgeous cloaks of feather-work; the small shields, bows and arrows, javelins, the two-handed wooden clubs inset with sharp mineral teeth, and the flocks of standards in the background, worked with strange, many-colored devices.

The Tlascalans shout their defiance and let loose such a storm of arrows and darts that the air seems darkened. Still the Spaniards advance and, not until Cortés thinks they are near enough do they finally strike back with muskets, canon and long-bows. However, for once the barbarians are undismayed by the flash and roar of gunpowder and push their attack with great impetuosity. The Spanish flanks are bent back and even broken, and it looks for a time as though their ranks were lost. No doubt if they had a place to retreat to or a chance of escape by surrender they would throw down their arms; but desperation drives them on, until, to their extreme amazement and relief they find the hordes breaking before them. "St. Jago, and at them!" thunders their gallant leader in the forefront of the battle, at which his followers leap forward with renewed vigor, echoing the familiar battle-cry.

Even then courage alone is not sufficient. But an unexpected ally comes to their aid. Dissension, that had been smoldering among the Indian chiefs, suddenly breaks out into open mutiny. One of the most influential leaders draws his 10,000 men out of the battle and even persuades another chief to follow his example. This has instant effect on the morale of the remainder, who, after four hours of fighting, finally leave the field to the Spaniards.

Had there ever been such a victory in the history of Christendom? Cortés thinks not. His foes, though in his eyes barbarians, are brave and strong. But European armor and weapons, religious fervor, self-confidence and, perhaps more than all else, horses, have prevailed over huge armies. It is all right to oppose men, but it is useless to try and overcome awful monsters, half-man and half-beast, who ride them down without effort, think the natives. So presently they send a messenger to say they are glad to accept the strangers' offers of friendship and will even help them against their common enemy, the Aztecs.

Thus Cortés, soon after launching out with a handful of adventurers to conquer a mighty empire, finds himself backed by a powerful ally, through whose assistance he eventually accomplishes the impossible.

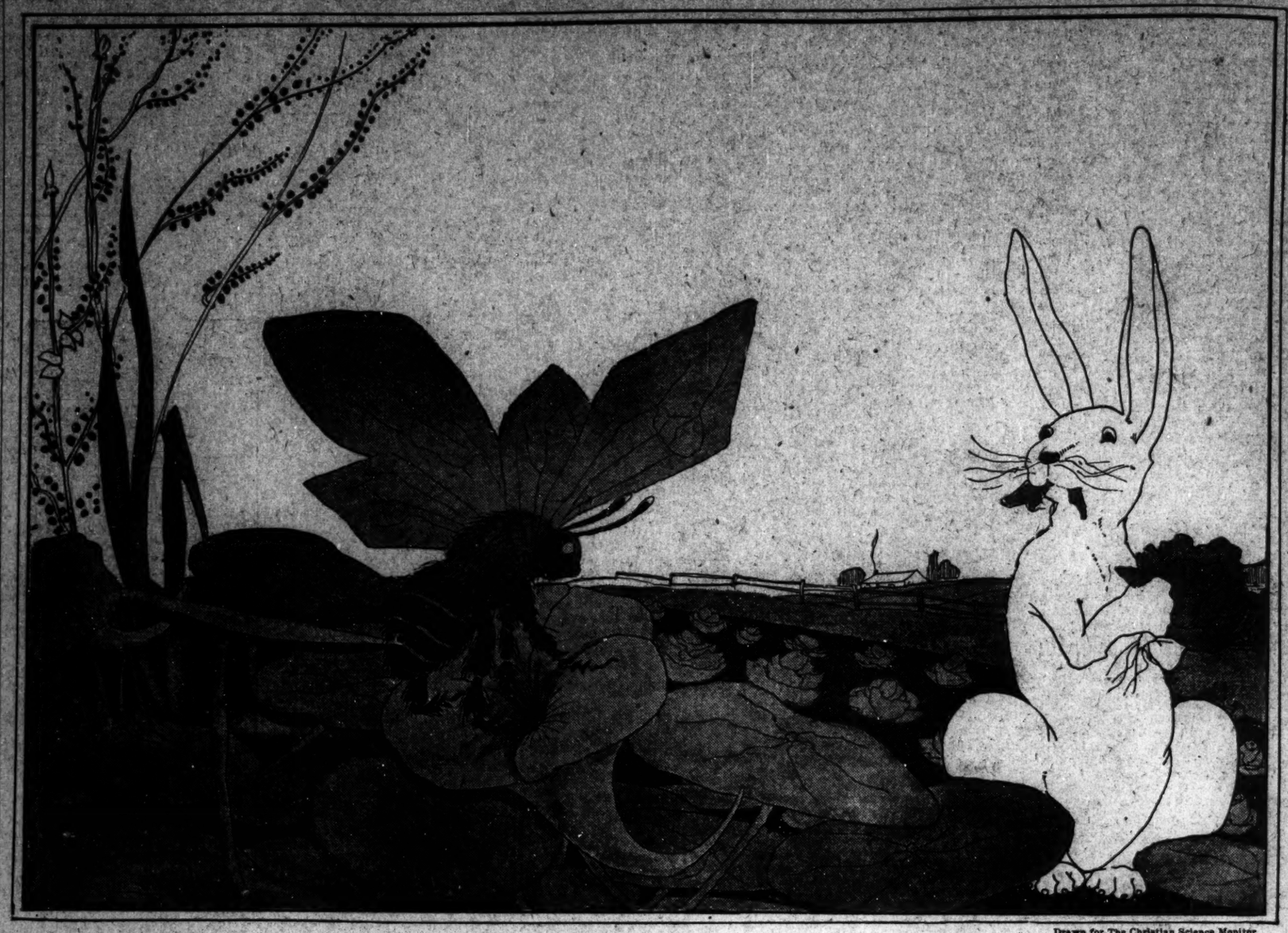
The Compass Plant

On the prairies and plains of Utah, Texas, and southern Minnesota there grows a wonderful plant which has proved useful to travelers wandering over these vast tracts of country. It is called the compass plant, or pilot plant, because of a peculiarity in the growth of the leaves, which grow alternately along the stalk, and point precisely north and south! The Indians followed the direction given them by these pointing leaves, and told the white men about it. This plant belongs to the family of the Compositæ, and looks very much like the sunflower. It has a strong, resinous odor, somewhat like turpentine, and sometimes goes by the name, "turpentine plant."

The Shadows

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The shadows lightly dance at night,
Along our village green.
The shadows wear the softest gowns
Our town has ever seen.
They dance beneath the evening stars
Who hold their lanterns down,
So every one can surely see
In all our little town.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"I'd rather be a Bee than a Bunny"

How Wilfred Won the Cricket Match

At the beginning of the cricket season Wilfred Amory ran home from school one afternoon very excited and happy. "Mother, I'm in the first eleven now!" he cried. "Mr. Stone wants me to go and practice, for there is a match on Saturday."

"I am very pleased to hear it, dear," replied Mrs. Amory.

Wilfred whistled as he folded his school suit and changed into his cool flannels and the blue and white striped blazer that his mother had given him the week before. He polished the buckles of his belt until they shone, and he found a tie to match his blazer.

Mrs. Amory and Wilfred lived in a little house on the outskirts of the old market town of Stanton. They had a large garden and a paddock where they reared chickens. It was one of Wilfred's tasks to hunt up the eggs and keep a record of how many were laid. Some of the hens liked to lay in queer places, and that spring a speckled hen had made a nest in a hollow tree, and Mrs. Amory had known nothing about it until the proud hen appeared followed by a brood of little chicks.

Wilfred collected the eggs. Then he chopped some wood and carried in a scuttle of coal for his mother.

"I'll feed Rosie," she said. "Run off now dear, or you will not be in time."

Rosie was the old mare who shared the paddock with the hens and chickens, and she usually had oats for her evening meal.

Putting on his hat, Wilfred went to the end of the road and got on a tram car. The playing fields belonging to his school were a mile and a half from the town and Wilfred had promised to be there at 6 o'clock. He sat down, and then noticed a schoolfellow.

"Hullo, Colin, going to practice this evening?"

"Yes, but I can't play on Saturday because I am going to London."

"What a pity. I wonder who will play in your place," remarked Wilfred.

"Are you keen?" asked Colin.

"Rather! That is to say, I'd like to play very much, but you must remember I've only just been promoted from the second eleven."

"That doesn't matter. I'll mention your name to Mr. Stone if I get the chance."

Quite a number of boys were on the field waiting to begin. Some had come on their bicycles and they were discussing the merits of the different makes of machines.

"Here's Mr. Stone," said Hill, the captain of the eleven. "Now we can pick up sides, but all the same, Brown, there's nothing to equal a Rudge Whitworth for long distance riding."

"Well, boys," said the cheery games master, "suppose Hill and Newton choose sides. It is a splendid evening for a game."

Presently Wilfred heard his name called by the captain. Colin was on the same side. Newton won the toss, so Hill arranged his side for fielding. The master was going to bowl for both sides. He was a famous cricketer and took a delight in training the boys in his charge.

Wilfred caught a ball very neatly, and Mr. Stone appeared to notice him for the first time. "That's a promising boy," he remarked to the captain. "We must keep an eye on him. He was by far the best player in the second eleven."

Wilfred caught out another man, and then the captain asked him if he would like to bowl for a couple of overs. He felt very proud as he held the new red ball and sent it flying down the pitch. Although he did not take any wickets, Wilfred delivered very tricky balls, and the other side only scored two runs during his bowling. In the other half of the game he made 17 runs.

"Saunders tells me he will be unable to play on Saturday," remarked Mr. Stone to the captain. "I think Amory will be the boy to take his place."

The rest of that week Wilfred went to practice every evening, and he learned a good deal from playing with the older boys.

The match on Saturday was against Wakeley Grammar School. Eleven boys and two masters were packed into a wagonette. They stopped at an inn in the High Street and then there was a short walk to the field. The weather was perfect and there was a crowd of spectators.

The Grammar School captain won the toss and decided to have first innings. The Wakeley boys played well. The score mounted steadily, and nothing at all exciting came Wilfred's way. All out for 116!

As the clapping died away, the Stanton boys went into the pavilion for a few minutes. The captain had been bowling, so he sent in first two boys who were steady hitters. Cole was bowled second ball, and Hartford, who followed him, made 16 runs, and then sent an easy catch.

"I'll go in now!" said Hill.

By twos and threes and an occasional one from his partner the score increased to 58, but by this time every other boy except Wilfred had batted.

"Keep your end up if you can," whispered Hill as Wilfred passed him on his way to the opposite wicket. Very cautious at first was the little boy. He played to Hill's orders, and blocked so many balls that the bowlers grew amazed.

"Good!" said Hill, as they crossed on the pitch. "Keep it up," he added next time, "but score as well."

There was now great excitement in the pavilion among the Stanton boys.

"Look how the little chap handles the bat," said Brown, as Wilfred, obeying an impulse to throw caution to the winds, drove the ball for a three, and brought the score to 98. Tremendous cheers from his side, and clapping from the crowd greeted Hill's next hit.

"Only 17 to beat!" cried Brown, hardly able to keep from dancing up and down the pavilion. At 113 Wilfred lifted his bat with a peculiar flourish and sent the ball flying right over the boundary wall into the river!

Splash! The match was won!

Hill made two more runs and was then caught out. Thus Wilfred carried his bat, and they gave him three cheers that echoed round the field.

The Bumblebee and the Bunny

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

I'd rather be a Bee
Than a Bunny.
Lettuce is no lunch for me,
I love honey.
And Bunny says that he,
Not for money,
Would agree to be a Bee.
How very Funny!

The Dawdlings of the Duffs

The flour of England and the fruit of Spain
Met together in a shower of rain,
Wrapped in a napkin,
Tied with a string,
Come guess me that riddle
And I'll give you a ring.
Sing a song of Plummy Duff
And be sure you make enough,
So that there may be to spare,
And all the wee folk get a share.

Well, first of all I must tell you why Dave and Kennie are nicknamed the "Duffs." It is because one of their favorite treats is dumpling, which they call "duff." When they are asked on special days what they would like for a treat, they always choose the same two things—an outing and a dumpling.

How they love to dawdle out of doors, to wander through the wood, and paddle in the burn. They know just when and where to find the loveliest flowers, and so all through the year their quests go on, beginning with primrose and ending with the Christmas Rose. As for the "duff" not only do they enjoy the eating, but the preparing of it, helping to mix the spices and currants and peel, and seeing it safely into the pot.

Then while it is cooking, getting all firm and brown, they are off for a dawdle, and know that by the time they return home the duff will be ready to be taken out of the pot, turned out and covered with a fine custard sauce. No wonder that they look forward to it and greet it with shouts of delight, for after all their dawdling they are ready for their "duff."

Taking "Speed" Pictures

The boy who owns only the ordinary camera need not lose the fun of photographing objects in motion. It is because many boys do not know how to overcome the limitations of their cameras that they fail in making "speed" pictures.

The ordinary camera is not equipped with a lens or shutter quick enough to "stop" very rapid motion. In most cases the image is found to have moved on the sensitive film or plate, and the picture is blurred as a result. To avoid this, select that view point for making the picture from which the apparent motion is the least, and take the picture at the time when the actual motion is the least. For instance, a railway train passing you seems to be going very fast; puffing down the track almost directly toward you, it seems to be going comparatively slow. The first rule, then, is: get in line with the motion in front or behind.

To understand the second rule, suppose you are going to photograph a baseball player "batting up a fly." There is an instant when the bat is still, which is at the end of the backward swing before it starts to come forward. That is the time to snap the picture. The ball, which has been tossed into the air, has just started to drop, so that it, too, is almost still.

A third point, important in taking any photograph, but especially so in taking pictures of fast motion, concerns the conditions of light. Other things being equal, the faster the exposure, the greater the contrast in the resulting print. Consequently, when making a picture which, because fast, is bound to have contrast, you should cut down the contrast in the scene itself as much as you can by standing in the position where the contrast appears the best. This is always with the sun shining full on the subject from behind you. Good speed pictures may be made in other lights, but the best, with the ordinary camera, are made with the fullest, "flattest" light.

Try these three things: Get in line with the motion; take the picture when the motion is just about to begin or has just stopped, or is about to reverse; have the sunlight coming from behind you, if you can, and even without a "speed" camera you can make good speed pictures.

The Numbers Play a Game

Thelma was learning to add and subtract. One day she seated herself at Mother's desk to do the six examples for school the next day.

Suddenly the numbers all sprang from the paper and began to run around on the top of the desk. All of the ones went to one place, all of the twos to another and the other numbers did the same.

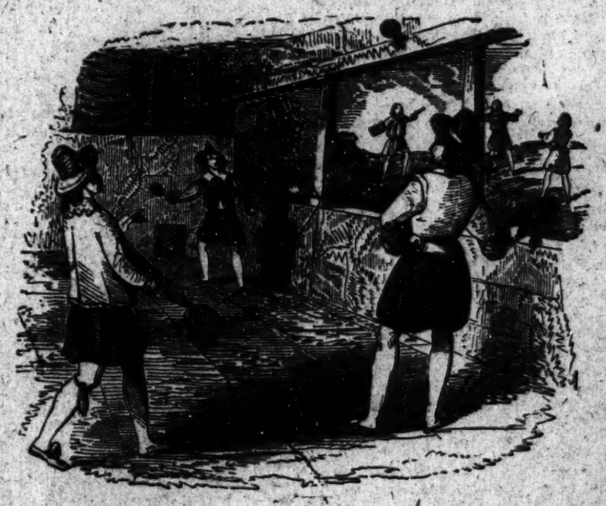
The pencil stood up and said, "I am the teacher."

Such a time as they had. All of the sevens put their arms together and made an arch for the ones to pass through. The fours turned upside down so that they looked like chairs. Then the sixes turned around so that they looked just like the nines, and both they and the nines sat down on the chairs.

The eights began to dance and the threes joined their heads, hands, and feet and danced with them.

They went so fast that Thelma could not tell them apart, for the naughts rolled over and over and bumped into everything.

The fives rocked back and forth, while the twos stood in a corner.



Reproduced from "Old English Sports," by P. H. Ditchfield, M. A. Published by Methuen & Co.

A tennis court of about three hundred years ago

A Tennis Court of Years Ago

You all, I am sure, know what a game of lawn tennis is like. If you have not actually played it yourselves, you have no doubt seen it played. But I wonder if you know anything about the old, old game of tennis that lawn tennis really comes from.

The picture shows a tennis court of about three hundred years ago. As you will see, it is really a court. It had generally four high walls with galleries for people who wanted to sit or stand and watch the game. See what strange little rackets the men are using. And then you will notice that there is no net, only a rope drawn across to mark the middle of the court.

Thelma had to watch closely for they went so fast.

Then the pencil called them to order and they all scrambled into their places.

The examples were just as they were before, but without the answers. The teacher began to add and subtract and told the numbers where to go, but some of them began to say that they did not belong there.

The pencil teacher said that she was right and that Thelma had made a mistake.

Then Thelma awoke and looked at the paper. The pencil was still in her hand, and the examples were just the same. So she counted each one over again and corrected all the mistakes.

Now she always counts her numbers over again the second time to be sure they are right.

Birds at Low-Eaves

All through the winter when the little cottage on the shore of the Ottawa is banked with snow, only the snow-bunting and the house sparrow find sanctuary with us. With the first sign of spring, the bird families begin to return to their several homes—in the garden, in the old elm, under the broad eaves, on the stone pillars and in the field and low bushes adjoining.

Earlier than usual this year, on March 11, came the robin family, who are indeed the harbingers of spring. Who does not know the American robin and love his cheery voice in the morning, the very first of the morning bird chorus? Then at night, when all the baby birdlets are tucked in, his lullaby is the last bird note we hear. The robins have a home on the top of one stone pillar of the veranda. Instead of rebuilding every year as some birds do, they refurnish the old nest with new mud and grass, and housekeeping begins.

The day the robins arrived came the song sparrow family. They have a home in a thicket on the edge of the river, near the veranda. Every summer we nail a berry basket to the fence post just outside the kitchen door, where each morning we put a small handful of seed. When we first saw Mr. Sparrow this year, he was sitting on the post, head thrown back, pouring forth such a bright, glad song to tell us of his arrival. How we welcomed the familiar brown coat, the brown-striped, gray breast with its distinctive breast spot! In a moment the box was securely nailed to the post and the seed put in and in another he had hopped in, bobbing for the seeds and peeping over the top at us as he ate. You see he had been coming to that basket for four years and knew exactly what to do.

On March 14 came the bluebird family. They have a home nailed to the tall, old elm, outside the study windows. Mr. Bluebird has a coat of blue that rivals the blue of the sky and a breast almost as rosy as that of Mr. Robin, while Mrs. Bluebird is grayer and more sedate. Their gentle, murmuring notes are full of peace, and the nest-building is a joy to watch.

Two weeks later came the phœbe family. They are much alike—Mr. Phœbe perhaps a trifle larger—with olive-gray coat and soft light gray breast and fluffy topknot. They have a rather plaintive note—a long-drawn call of phœ—be. They build under the eaves of the upper balcony and each morning we hear their insistent call at the bedroom window. It is almost as if they said slee—py, slee—py. Next to the tree swallows they are the most friendly of our bird families. We stand on the broad veranda and call phœ—be, and soon there comes a flutter of wings and two little gray figures light on a branch of the tree close in front and nod their heads and bob their tails—a distinctive phœbe habit—as much as to say "Here we are, what can we do?"

How we love the tree swallows who came the next day! They are such dear, graceful birds with their "swallow-tail" coats of irridescent, greeny blue and soft white breasts. There are several families in various nests built for them in the garden. Their delicious gurgle, gurgle as they sway on the clothesline over our heads or sit on the pergola over the kitchen door—in fact anywhere near where we are working, to peep down at us—is coziness itself.

This year we have a new family in the tall old elm. It is the beautiful Baltimore oriole. Mr. Oriole with his lovely orange and black livery (the colors of Lord Baltimore under whose patronage Maryland was first settled) and Mrs. Oriole in bronzy yellow coat. Their nest is one of the most curious of bird nests. It is in the form of a bag hung from a branch and woven of fibers and string by Mrs. Oriole, with her awl-like beak. The rich contralto voice of the oriole is a charming addition to our bird chorus.

Now that is all of the Low-Eaves' bird families, but their neighbors are almost as intimate. There are catbirds with their unassuming gray coats but wonderful song—indeed the Canadian mocking bird, mocking even the cat when derisive; the meadowlarks with their gold and brown clothes and black necklets; the scarlet-shouldered blackbird; the flickers with their big brown-flecked bodies and red hats; the wrens with their tiny brown bodies and big bubbly song; the sand pipers with their spotted breasts and bobbing bodies; the kingfisher with his slaty-blue body and crowned head.

As we watch them in their many colored coats we think of a song of a certain Canadian singer:

Stop a moment, little hearts, hearken to the singing;
All the world's a-full of birds, all the woods are ringing—
Ringing with a million flutes, golden bells and chimes;
Every voice is caroling over Happy Times, Times.

Scarlet crests and emerald throats.
Yellow vests and turquoise coats—
Every bird is dressed just as gayly as his notes.

Bluebirds, and bobolinks and soldierbirds are twittering;
Everywhere we turn our eyes painted wings are flittering—
Flittering among the leaves, bursting into view
Where the snowy cherry sprays splash the summer blue.

Oh, Dusting-Cloth

Dusting-cloth, walk with me
Around the house today.
Kindly polish every chair,
Very carefully,
Please make every table shine
And put all the straying books
In a dustless line.
Oh, dusting-cloth, please walk with me,
Very carefully.

THE HOME FORUM

The Pilgrims in the Low Countries

[Later] they removed to Leyden, a fair & bewtifull citie, and of a sweete situation, but made more famous by ye universitie wherewith it is adorned, in which of late had been so many learned men. But wanting that traffike by sea which Amsterdam injoyes, it was not so beneficial for their outward means of living & estate. But being now hear pitcht they fell to such trads & imployments as they best could; valewing peace & their spirituall comforts above any other riches whatsoever. And at length they came to raise a competente & comfortable living, but with hard and continuall labor.—From Bradford's History, "Of Plimoth Plantation."

Great Things

The gravest events dawn with no more noise than the morning star makes in rising. All great developments complete themselves in the world, and modestly wait in silence, praising themselves never, and announcing themselves not at all. We must be sensitive, and sensible, if we would see the beginnings and endings of great things.—Beecher.

I Heard a Flute

I heard a flute in the night,
An old-time sweetest tune;
Then, soft as clouds that drift from sight,
When evening curtains out the light,
It passed like scented June.
—Florence Richmond.

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"Not One Faileth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is no account in the Bible of the failure of one who put his absolute trust in God. On the contrary, the entire volume might be said to be a record of the true success that comes to him who honestly follows the one God, Principle. Because success is the desire and aim of every individual, and failure often his tormenting fear, the Scriptures have been read longingly by many who have seemed to taste the bitterness of defeat.

It is instructive to read Webster's definition of the words succeed, and fail, and to interpret them in the enlarged vision that comes from studying Christian Science. One of the definitions of succeed is, "to obtain the object desired, to accomplish what is attempted or intended." The word fail comes from the Latin fallere, to deceive, and is defined as follows: "To be wanting; to fall short; to be or become deficient in any measure or degree."

Now along with these definitions, the world has accepted a personal element in success and failure. It has often marked this one as a success and that one as a failure because of the possession of some peculiar personal quality or power. The teachings of the Bible and of Christian Science are entirely opposed to this view. In Isaiah, we read, "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, that bringeth out their host by number: he calleth them all by names by the greatness of his might, for that he is strong in power; not one faileth."

And in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 78), in answer to the question, *"Has man fallen from a state of perfection?"* Mrs. Eddy, the author, says: "If God is the Principle of man (and He is), man is the idea of God; and this idea cannot fail to express the exact nature of its Principle,—any more than goodness, to present the quality of good." And on page 79, "Man's origin and existence being in Him, man is the ultimatum of perfection, and by no means the medium of imperfection. Immortal man is the eternal idea of Truth, that cannot lapse into a mortal belief or error concerning himself and his origin: he cannot get out of the focal distance of infinity."

These two quotations contain the secret of all real success, and expose the fallacy of failure, for they reveal its non-existence. They do this because they contain the truth about God and man. God is Spirit, Principle, the only creator, the sole, self-existent cause. He is the infinite One, the I Am, the Mind which is all there is. But although we have so long read and heard that God is the sole creator, without beginning or end, the full import of the words is often lost. Christian Science makes them clearer, because Christian Science demands that they be proved. Whatever is proved is understood.

Now the one creator is the one Mind. The creation of Mind, God, is wholly spiritual: it is the idea of Mind, one with its Principle. It is that of which God is conscious. This creation is complete, finished, and perfect. It is self-evident that it can have within it no element of failure, no lack, or incompleteness, since it is simply what God knows. It is eternally successful, for of the ideas of God "not one faileth."

The individual's purpose to accomplish any good thing, then, comes from divine Principle. It is itself the purpose to succeed, which is of necessity of the nature of God. Success is just that which comes after, is consequent to a right desire, honestly and faithfully adhered to. The intention to complete or perfect this right desire is found in Mind, with the desire itself. It has the power within itself to complete itself. It cannot fall short of the goal, or be deficient in any respect. Since all there is is Mind and Mind's idea, it can be nothing less than the reflection of the thinking of the Mind which is God. Mrs. Eddy has stated this in lines of noble beauty on page 506 of Science and Health: "Spirit, God, gathers unformed thoughts into their proper channels, and unfolds these thourhts, even as He opens the petals of a holy purpose in order that the purpose may appear."

Since the holy purpose, and there can be no unholy purpose in God's creating, fulfills itself, no distrust of personal ability, no limitation of intelligence, no handicap of age can suggest themselves as reasons for failure. "Not one faileth"! What do these words mean unless they mean that the all-acting, all-encompassing Mind has "by the greatness of his might" brought out all the host of ideas, and called them by name, established their divine origin, their author and finisher, and made fast their eternal success?

Then the suggestion of the failure of an individual is, of course, the suggestion of his failure to have worthy ideas or to bring his ideas to a worthy conclusion. Such a suggestion is the result of the belief in minds many, of the belief in persons and powers. Hence it is just the lie about the one Mind, the one infinite Principle, and the all-power of God. Failure, as its Latin root implies, is just a deception, an illusion. It is born of a lie, and would reverse the whole truth of man's unlimited intelligence, his infinite resources, and his dominion as the reflection of God, the perfection of being.

Then it is the glorious teaching of Christian Science that there can be no acceptance of so-called failure. No matter what the sense testimony says there is always reason for the son of God to "shout for joy," for the fact is that in the judgment of God "not one faileth." The lines quoted from Isaiah charged us to lift up our eyes to "behold who hath created these things." When we turn from apparent failure to behold the only creator, who holds all in His grasp, and when we do behold something of His glory, we cannot turn away to behold again a falling short of ability, or a personal limitation. We shall, instead, have overcome materiality in the way that Jesus showed, and in the measure of our overcoming perceive the divine consummation of the purpose that is His will.

What a Lesson Is the Forest

On the lvied house the starling
Clapped his beak as we went by,
And the chaffinch, homeward flying,
Slipped in loops across the sky.
Here and there a hermit poplar
Musing on his stature stood,
And we heard, advancing farther,
Unseen wings within the wood.
What a lesson is the forest
For a brotherhood of life!
What a green rebuke for nations
Ever ready for the strife!
Here within a space no longer
Than a blackbird floats unfanned,
Oak and elm and beech, the chieftains,
Spire in peace above the land.
—Norman Gale.

Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

"Old Chelsea," from the etching by Seymour Haden

Old Chelsea

In taking you for a stroll to-day through Old Chelsea we will not stop to puzzle over the etymology of the name; whether it came from the Saxon, Chelchythe, or from Chesel, meaning gravel, and ea, meaning a bank: nor trace it back to its earliest appearance in Saxon chronicles, in 745, as the Hundred of Osaulston, Middlesex. You may see, if you choose, in the British Museum, the Charter of Edward the Confessor giving the "Manor of Chelsey to the Abbot and brothers of the Ministers of the West," by whom it was rented for four pounds yearly. But it will not add to the interest of our stroll to learn that when it was a residence of Offa, King of Mercians, there was a "Gefilt-fullic" held here; nor that they had "a contentious synod." Nor shall we altogether partake of the joy of one Maitland, sounding for many a day up and down the river, and at last finding, on the eighteenth of September, 1732, the very ford between Chelsea and Battersea, traversed by Cæsar's army in pursuit of the flying Britons. For several centuries after the Conquest, the names Cheicheth or Chelchith were used indifferently; in the sixteenth century it began to be written Chelsey; and it is only since about 1795 that the modern spelling has prevailed.—"Old Chelsea," Benjamin Ellis Martin.

Summer Days in Anjou

"I remember no lovelier pictures of a pastoral kind than those we encountered in our evening drives—rivulets, overshadowed by Corot's trees—silvery poplars and willows—under which cows were resting, or women washing, a shaggy sheep-dog invariably looking on; or we drove along the banks of the cool, grey Loire, with little fishing-boats at anchor far away, close, as it seemed, to the purple and orange sky; patches of golden corn and ridges of fir and pine clothed the hills; whilst by the road we saw little rustic scenes—here a girl bringing home her sheep, knitting as she goes; there a couple of children coming home from school, whom father had mounted on his plough-horse. Every incident of daily life is poetized by the exquisite atmosphere and the peace and prosperity reigning everywhere. How, indeed, can existence be hard or ugly on a soil so favored, in a climate so happy?" questions Mathilda Betham-Edwards in "Unfrequented France."

"Those warm July evenings recalled Eastern experiences. Here was the same transparency of light, the same brilliance, if I may so express it, of shadow, the same indescribable lustre, softness, harmony. In my friends' garden the extraordinary luminosity of the atmosphere was especially remarkable. The effect of the glistening white walls against the purple sky could be compared to nothing but Algeria, while so intense was the clearness that the upper leaves of a grove of lime trees glowed with light as if the moon or sun were shining! Yet there was no moon—only a few stars shone; it was the purity of the air alone that lent such silveriness and luminosity. Again, nothing in England can be compared to the brilliance of the ripe corn here as seen about sunset. The cornfields outside our garden are now veritable floods of amber; we seem at this time of day, in fact, to be living in a golden vapor, in a world where every object is of gold; later on the effect is of pearliness and silveriness, but none the less beautiful. The heat during the day had been tremendous.

"I must not forget one curious feature of this landscape—namely, the rock-dwellings. The subterranean habitations, reminded me of Virgil's description—

"Ipsi in defossis specubus secura sub alta
Otia agunt terra, congestaque robora, totasque
Advolvere focis ulmos, ignique dedere.

"The formation is tuffeau, or yellow chalk, a soft calcareous stone that easily lends itself to the cutting, and which is commonly used here for building purposes. The rocks are hollowed out into ready-made habitations, and in walking or driving through this curious country we are constantly coming upon a little Troglodyte village. Sometimes we had the back of the houses towards us, and could see nothing of them but tall chimneys rising out of the fields along the roadside; at others we passed the inner side of a cave containing half-a-dozen dwellings, with crops and fruit trees flourishing overhead. Many have no windows, and are only ventilated by chimney and door, but others have smaller ones, and are not uncomfortable looking. Vines and roses are trained on the walls, giving a warm southern look to the scene. We visited several of these caves, and in one found a spinning loom which had been worked there for years. I must say the idea of living and working in the bowels of the earth seemed to me disconcerting, though the darkest and most comfortless of the caves have long ago been abandoned to the animals and farm implements.

"The Troglodyte villages are as unlike anything English as can be conceived; but when we get to the villages themselves, such as St. Georges-les-Sept-Voies, la Menitré, and others, the neat little cottages, with flower garden, and newly-constructed villas of middle-class owners, have a familiar aspect; order and tidiness and a look of prosperity we find everywhere.

"In some places the scenery is of a different character—for instance, by way of Le Tourell to the banks of the Loire. Here we passed between oak woods and fir ridges, recalling parts of Surrey and Sussex, coming suddenly by a winding descent to a quaint Renaissance church by the river. It was after sunset, and only a rose-pink and golden glow indicated the west. The beauty of the scene on such a night is indescribable—the delicacy and brilliancy of the rainbow-tinted sky, the pearly surface of the Loire, the deep shadows reflected by undulating banks and wooded islets, the distant fishing-boats—here indeed was inspiration for a painter, full of inexpressible poetry, grace and harmony, a thousand sudden gradations of color making up the whole.

"Harvest began during my visits about the middle of July, and, of course, the corn was cut by the sickle, the patches being very small.

"The workpeople employed on my friend's property were all catered for on the place, the commissariat and cooking being entrusted to the wife of the 'fermier' or farm-bailiff. As the weather was intensely hot, they took their meals out-of-doors; and a merry party they made, consisting of the cook, house-maid, and indoor manservant, the farmer, his wife and children; besides these, dairy-woman, stockman, two laborers, a needlewoman, and two lads, making in all fifteen persons who dined and supped under the walnut-trees. And after the long day's toil and the copious repast, . . . alike young and old were ready for the dance, their employers and guest footing it merrily on the turf with them by moonlight. Not since those Angevin days have I danced, but in France one's dancing days are never out!"

What Lies at Hand

Our grand business undoubtedly is not to see what lies dimly at a distance, but to do what clearly lies at hand.—Carlyle.

Thought

Thought, behold yon bird there swinging
On his journey, free and light.
You have pinions too for winging
Toward a realm divinely bright.

Grieve not, though you seem a captured
Earth-bound prisoner, sad and loth.
Swift as light or bird, enraptured,
You may fly more free than both . . .
—Johan Ludvig Runeberg (tr. by C. W. Stork).

Ruskin's Definition of Co-Operation

I especially want you, for one thing, to understand the sense in which the word "co-operation" is used in my books. You will find I am always pleading for it; and yet I don't at all mean the co-operation of partnership (as opposed to the system of wages) which is now so gradually extending itself among our great firms. I am glad to see it doing so, yet not altogether glad; for none of you who are engaged in the immediate struggle between the system of co-operation and the system of mastership know how much the dispute involves; and none of us know the results to which it may finally lead. For the alternative is not, in reality, only between two modes of conducting business—it is between two different states of society. It is not the question whether an amount of wages, no greater in the end than that at present received by the men, may be paid to them in a way which shall give them share in the risks, and interest in the prosperity of the business. The question is, really, whether the profits which are at present taken, as his own right, by the person whose capital, or energy, or ingenuity, has made him head of the firm, are not in some proportion to be divided among the subordinates of it.

I do not wish for the moment to enter into any inquiry as to the just claims of capital, or as to the proportions in which profits ought to be, or are in actually existing firms, divided. I merely take the one assured and essential condition, that a somewhat larger income will be in co-operative firms secured to the subordinates, by the diminution of the income of the chief. And the general tendency of such a system is to increase the facilities of advancement among the subordinates; to stimulate their ambition; to enable them to lay by, if they are provident . . . and to form in the end a vast class of persons wholly different from the existing operative-members of society, possessing each a moderate competence; able to procure, therefore, not indeed many of the luxuries, but all the comforts of life; and to devote some leisure to the attainments of liberal education, and to the other objects of free life. On the other hand, by the exact sum which is divided among them, more than their present wages, the fortune of the man who, under the present system, takes all the profits of the business, will be diminished; and the acquirement of large private fortune by regular means, and all the conditions of life belonging to such fortune, will be rendered impossible in the mercantile community.

Now, the magnitude of the social change hereby involved, and the consequent differences in the moral relations between individuals, have not as yet been thought of,—much less estimated,—by any of your writers on commercial subjects; and it is because I do not yet feel able to grapple with them that I have left untouched, in the books I send you, the question of co-operative labor. When I use the word "co-operation," it is not meant to refer to these new constitutions of firms at all. I use the word in a far wider sense, as opposed, not to masterhood, but to competition. I do not mean, for instance, by co-operation, that all the master bakers in a town are to give a share of their profits to the men who go out with the bread; but that the masters are not to try to undersell each other, nor to seek each to get the other's business, but are all to form one society, selling to the public under a common law of severe penalty for unjust dealing, and at an established price. I do not mean that all bankers should be members of a great national body, answerable as a society for all deposits; and that the private business of speculating with other people's money should take another name than that of "banking." And, for final instance, I mean by "co-operation" not only fellowships between trading firms, but between trading nations; so that it shall no more be thought (as it is now, with ludicrous and vain selfishness) an advantage for one nation to undersell another, and take its occupation away from it; but that the primal and eternal law of vital commerce shall be of all men understood—namely, that every nation is fitted by its character, and the nature of its territories, for some particular employments or manufactures; and that it is the true interest of every other nation to encourage it in such speciality, and by no means to interfere with, but in all ways forward and protect its efforts, ceasing all rivalship with it, so soon as it is strong enough to occupy its proper place.—"Time and Tide," by Ruskin.

London Parks

"It is only after trying to prefer the parks and public gardens of most of the other capitals of Europe that I have come to convince myself that London can more than hold its own against them all," Arthur Symons assures us in "Cities and Sea-Coasts and Islands." "We have no site comparable with the site of the Pincio in Rome, none of the opalescent water which encircles the gardens at Venice, no Sierras to see from our Prado, not even a Berlin forest in the midst of the city; and I for one have never loved a London park as I have loved the Luxembourg Gardens; but, if we will be frank with ourselves, and put sentiment or the prejudice of foreign travel out of our heads, we shall have to admit that in the natural properties of the park, in grass, trees, and the magic of atmosphere, London is not to be excelled.

"And, above all, in freshness. After the London parks all others seem dusty and dingy. It is the English rain, and not the care of our parkkeepers, that brings this gloss out of the grass and gives our public gardens their air of country freedom. Near the Round Pond you might be anywhere except in the middle of a city of smoke and noise, and it is only by an unusually high roof or chimney, somewhere against the sky, far off, that you can realise where you are. The Serpentine will never be vulgarised, though cockneys paddle on it in boats; the water in St. James's Park will always be kept wild and strange by the sea-gulls; and the toy-boats only give an infantile charm to the steelblue waters of the Round Pond. You can go astray in long avenues of trees, where, in autumn, there are always children playing among the leaves, building . . . castles with them. In summer you can sit for a whole afternoon, undisturbed, on a chair on that green slope which goes down to the artificial end of the Serpentine, where the stone parapets are, over the water from the peacocks."

My General Ignorance

Who was Jeremy Bentham? I have run on his name recently two or three times. I could, of course, find out. The Encyclopedia—volume Aus to Bis—would enlighten me. Right now, downstairs in the bookcase—up near the top where the shabby books are kept—among the old Baedekers—there is a life of him by Leslie Stephen. No! That is a life of Hobbes. I don't know anything about Hobbes either. It seems to me that he wrote the "Leviathan," whatever that was. But there is a Bentham somewhere around the house. But I have not read it . . .

The extent of my general ignorance is amazing. And yet, I suppose, by persistence and energy, I could mend it. Old Doctor Dwight used to advise those of us who sat in his classroom to read a hard book for half an hour each day. How those half hours would mount up through the years! What a prodigious background of history, of science, of literature, one would gain as the years revolved! If I had followed his advice I would today be bursting with knowledge of Jeremy Bentham; I would never have been tripped up on the moon. . . .

I could look up Jeremy Bentham and hereafter I would know all about him. And I could look up the moon. And Hobbes. And Leslie Stephen, who wrote a book about him. And a man named Maitland who wrote a life of Stephen. Somebody must have written about Maitland. I could look him up, too. And I could read about the Balkans and tell my neighbors whether they are tertiary or triassic. . . .

But what is the use? Right in front of Jeremy Bentham, in Aus to Bis, is George Bentham, an English botanist. To be thorough I would have to read about him also. Then following along is Bentivoglio, and Benzene—a long article on Benzene. And Beowulf! No educated person should be quite ignorant of him. Albrecht Bitzius was a Swiss novelist. Somehow he has escaped me entirely. And Susanna Blamire, "the muse of Cumberland"; She sounds engaging. Who is there so incurious that he would not give an evening to Borneo: And the Bryophyta?—which I am glad to learn include "the mosses and the liverworts." Dear me! it is quite discouraging.

And then, when I am gaining information on Hobbes, the Hittites, right in front, take my eye. Hilarius wrote "light verses of the goliardic type"—whatever that means. And the hippopotamus! "the largest representative of the non-ruminating artiodactyle ungulate mammals." I must sit with the hippopotamus and worm his secret.

And after I have learned to use the saw, I would have to take up the plane. And then the auger. And Whistler. And Japanese prints. And a bird-book.—Charles S. Brooks, "Who was Jeremy?"

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1921

EDITORIALS

Coal Dust in Senators' Eyes

THERE has been a good deal of talk about the "one big union" in the United States, but usually with the accompanying assumption that no such union could actually make headway in this country. Now comes Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey asserting that the one big union is actually doing business here, and that it is made up not of industrialists but of coal operators, bound together in a voluntary alliance against the coal users of the country. According to this senator, the leading organizations included are the National Coal Association, representing the bituminous mining industry, the Anthracite Coal Operators Association, the American Wholesale Association, and the National Retail Coal Merchants Association, but to these must be added various state and regional organizations. The Senator charges that these various bodies, representing hundreds of millions of dollars of capital, are acting together for the defeat of pending coal-relief legislation. He makes no secret of his conviction that the broad purpose of their union is the continuing of "their strangle hold on the necks and purses of the coal buyers."

Now this is rather warm language in which to describe the activities of the men who actually have it in their power to distribute or withhold the fuel for running the industries of the United States and for keeping its inhabitants comfortable in cold weather. But it is the language of a United States Senator, a man well versed in public affairs as in business and economic procedure. Presumably he knows what he is talking about. He is particularly interested, moreover, since he is the author of two coal bills which he believes the one big union of coal men is now openly trying to defeat. If the bills are defeated, he says, there will be tragedy next winter in the shape of a coal famine. If the bills become law, they may help to avert the impending famine and to prevent abuses in the supply of coal thereafter. One bill gives the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to make seasonal railroad rates on coal, for the purpose of encouraging early buying and lessening of price. The other bill gives the government power to compel publicity for all facts of the coal business that are vital to the public interest. The worst of it is that Senator Frelinghuysen declares that some of the allegations, spread by the coal men amongst Congressmen in the hope of defeating these bills, contain not a scintilla of truth. The whole purpose, he says, is to "throw dust in the eyes of the Senate and the public."

There is nothing new about all this except that it has been discovered by a United States Senator and is being proclaimed publicly, as it should be, from the vantage point of his high position in the public service. The voters of New Jersey should remember this to the credit of Senator Frelinghuysen, and see to it that when next he comes up for election, no combination of coal men, at least, either directly or indirectly, prove either sufficiently powerful or sufficiently adroit to put him out of office as a punishment for what he now so fitly discloses. The coal interests have long been concentrating their efforts to throw dust in the eyes of the public and the legislators. With such a close combination that they can actually control the production, distribution, and price of coal, the operators have needed only to prevent the facts from becoming generally understood. They have made it their business to get and keep everybody outside their own inner circle thoroughly mystified as to the rights of the coal situation. They have used their press and their lobby to stifle or to confuse every source of information upon which the public might expect to rely for its basis of action. They have the public at this moment in about the same state of hesitancy as that of a herd of cattle suddenly confronted by an automobile headlight on a dark night amid unfamiliar surroundings.

Senator Frelinghuysen has performed a service in introducing a bill which would illuminate the situation. All that would be needed to show the enormity of the coal combine's exactions since the armistice, including this present summer, would be adequate official information as to their costs, the rate of production, and the available supply, with a comparative showing respecting other commodities and perhaps the income tax returns of the men who deal in coal. But the coal men are blocking the Senator's bill. They have undertaken to block every effort of the kind. They have actually been able to shut up the Federal Trade Commission, so far as coal information is concerned. That commission is the proper government agency for getting at the facts about coal. Under the law it is empowered "to gather and compile information respecting the operations of corporations engaged in commerce and to require annual or special reports or answers to specific questions, to be made under oath or not, and supplied within the time fixed by the commission." It is empowered "to compel corporations engaged in commerce to permit its agents to have access to, and make copies of, their 'documentary evidence.'" It can investigate alleged violations of anti-trust acts by any corporation. It is authorized "to obtain information in the possession of other departments of the government relating to corporations under the jurisdiction of the commission, and to have the assistance of employees of such departments." Certainly the law has placed power enough in the hands of the Federal Trade Commission. Yet the coal operators have been able, at least temporarily, to prevent it from exercising any of that power with respect to coal corporations. Perhaps that is why Senator Frelinghuysen's proposed law is necessary. At any rate, those who feel the lack of official information about the coal business should not overlook the fact that it was the statement of a senator from the greatest coal-producing state, Pennsylvania, advocating the elimination of "boards and commissions which have been handicapping business for the past few years," that was widely mentioned last March as having reference to the Federal Trade Commission.

The public service of Senator Frelinghuysen is no slight matter in this connection, but the public service that could be performed by the Federal Trade Commission, if the commission were given an opportunity to do all that the law authorizes it to do, would be tremendous. While the public wonders, and suffers, the commission is gradually being rendered powerless.

Germany

THOSE who have given any thought to the great fundamentals underlying the situation as between Germany and the Allies cannot fail to recognize the fact that the time must ultimately come when Germany must be taken at her word, when German declarations will be made in good faith, and should be received in good faith, and when the fact can be admitted that Germany has made a genuine start along the path toward reformation and reparation. When this time will come it is impossible to say, but that it must come, sometime, cannot be gainsaid. The question, therefore, with those who would deal justly in this matter must ever be how best to combine that true charity which "hopeth all things" and that true wisdom which is alert at all points to the efforts of evil.

Until Germany has given greater proof than she has so far given of a genuine desire to reform, the world cannot afford to forget what Germany has done. It cannot afford to forget the nameless horrors of the war as waged by Germany, her deception and intrigue, and her cynical, calculating devastations. At every turn, for years to come, for Germany's sake and for its own sake, the world may need to remind itself of these things, and be ready to crush, without compunction, every least sign of their recrudescence. All the time the world must hold itself ready to welcome and appraise at its true value every effort on the part of Germany to reform, and must be eager to lend moral support to every German who genuinely seeks to lead his country out of the wilderness.

It is for these reasons, amongst many, that the statement made a short time ago by Dr. Wirth, the German Chancellor, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Berlin is so specially welcome and so specially worthy of attention. Dr. Wirth has been taunted by the reactionaries in the Reichstag with being the head of "a government of fulfillment." That in itself is a good sign. Another good sign is that Dr. Wirth's policy, as outlined in the course of his conversation, is quite evidently the policy of common sense and, therefore, of common righteousness. Germany is weary of talking, both of her own talking and of the talking of other nations. She recognizes that there must be an end to it, and that the time for performance has arrived. "We must," Dr. Wirth declared, "begin to put into effect our pledges, and only practical fulfillment can show finally when the limits of Germany to make reparation are reached. Personally, I am hastening forward and only hope that we shall be able to make good our promises before the time limit allowed us by the entente has expired." Dr. Wirth, moreover, expressed himself as convinced that Germany must not wait until the last moment to fulfill her promises. New crises, he insisted, must be avoided and everything humanly possible must be done to meet all obligations before the expiration of the allotted time.

Now this is excellent as far as it goes, but just here the question inevitably occurs, To what extent are the German people ready to support the Chancellor's policy? On this point Dr. Wirth showed himself emphatic, but, at the same time, curiously alert to the possibilities of the situation. He is convinced that the great majority of the German people are behind him, but he is not blind to the possibility of the party of reaction gaining such control as to place the German people in the position of having to make the choice between "the wreckers," as he calls the reactionaries, and those who seek "the conscientious fulfillment of pledges given."

Such a statement by Dr. Wirth naturally led on to the question as to what extent the democratic idea was making real headway in Germany. It was a question which Dr. Wirth was quite incompetent to answer, and he did not attempt to answer it. He expressed the earnest hope that the democratic idea in Germany would permeate to an ever-increasing extent the German people, but he went on to remark that, if the German people were to be convinced of the value of democracy, they must be satisfied that it is a real and vital force amongst the Allies. The Chancellor insisted that a case in point was the Upper Silesian question. There can be no doubt that Dr. Wirth is right, and it is for this reason that those who recognize how essential it is that the Allies, in their dealings with Germany, should remain faithful, at all points, to the democratic idea which they profess, welcomed the straight statement on the Upper Silesian question made by Mr. Lloyd George in the British House of Commons, some time ago. When the British Premier took his stand definitely on the necessity for dealing justly with Germany, he emphasized a factor without which there can be no settlement in Europe, or anywhere else. "Whatever our prejudices or predilections," Mr. Lloyd George declared, "whether we like this man or dislike the other, we should recognize that justice has nothing to do with likes or dislikes, and that we must decide fairly and sternly according to the pact we ourselves have signed."

Such a statement has a much wider application than the Upper Silesian question. It literally covers the whole ground in the relationship, present and future, between Germany and the Allies. Germany must have justice in the fullest meaning of that word, and the most elementary justice that can be afforded her is that she should not be hampered by distrust in any efforts she may make to reform. Such an attitude toward Germany is really essential to the exercise of true alertness. The harmlessness of the dove must ever go hand in hand with the wisdom of the serpent.

Cotton Again to Be King

A FEW words of explanation delivered vis-à-vis often clear up misunderstandings. On this premise it is certain that activities of the World Cotton Conference, in Liverpool, bringing together from nineteen countries 600 representatives of this industry, will reduce to the vanishing point many of the trade difficulties that were perhaps magnified by distance. Of greater value will be the constructive program bound to result from such a representative gathering, where progressive thoughts were presented in print and speech for the benefit of those attending and others interested. Men in business generally, who are prone to look too much on the dark side of the temporary depression, may find an inspiring example of confidence in the attitude shown at the conference. Even with a tremendous stock of cotton on hand, the sentiment was that the oversupply was transient and due more to economic maladjustment than to any lack of actual need. In addressing the conference, Lord Emmott of Oldham struck an encouraging note when he told the delegates that "cotton remained the cheapest textile in the world, and would be king again."

The optimism of the cotton men is not confined to words, for there are many practical experiments in the industry that are nearing fruition, not the least of which is the effort to create new and more extensive markets by introducing what is termed greater artistry into the almost endless variety of cotton cloth. The temporary stagnation of business in the textile industry may prove a stepping stone to greater success, for it has stimulated the manufacturers to seek new fields for their goods. Adversity has driven some of the more enterprising weavers to cooperate with designers in fashionable dress and garment shops in an effort to develop more attractive fabrics, and there is a prospect that this move will lift the goods from a mere mechanical product to something more like works of art. With processes, such as mercerization, available for beautifying the fabrics, and with more artistic designing, which further enhances values, a new field is opening that promises an increased demand to every department of the industry.

The Malay States

IN THE intervals of debate on the international questions affecting the British Commonwealth, the world is afforded a glimpse of the great work, making for settlement and civilization, being silently accomplished in those British dependencies and protectorates about which little is usually heard. A notable instance is that afforded by the Malay States. It was some fifty years ago that Great Britain first intervened amidst the troubles of these states, in the effort to bring about a settlement. Conditions were tremendously disturbed, and the development of the country was impaired at every turn. As the result, however, of the Treaty of Pangkor, negotiated by Sir Andrew Clark, and concluded early in 1874, British residents were stationed in the states of Pérak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong, whose business it was to advise the Malayan authorities on general administration, and especially on the matter of collecting revenue.

This arrangement held good with varying success for about twenty years, and then, after sundry political and administrative developments, a treaty was signed by the rulers of the five Malay states, Pérak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, according to which they agreed to unite their countries in a confederation, to be known as the Federated Malay States, and to be administered under the advice of the British Government. The arrangement, so far, has worked out admirably. Not only are the Malayans earnestly in favor of maintaining and developing the British connection, but, every now and again, as, for instance, when they presented the British admiralty with a battleship of the dreadnaught type, they take very practical means of showing their appreciation of the advantages which have come to them from British protection.

In the matter of trade, the change brought about in the situation during the last few decades has been quite remarkable. According to a recent statement, whereas, in 1874, the total value of Malayan imports and exports only amounted to some £300,000, the value of such imports and exports today amounts to well over £34,000,000. The Malay states, at present, supply 40 per cent of the world's rubber and an equal amount of the world's tin, whilst the coconut industry also is a profitable one.

The value of the British connection to Malaya is not, however, seen only in increasing material prosperity. The whole standard and tone of living throughout the country is being steadily improved. This was seen very clearly in the successful effort made by the British Resident in Tringanu, some time ago, to abolish the practice of debt slavery. Tringanu is one of the unfederated Malay States, and, until recently, was the only state under British protection where this custom was allowed to continue. The debt was treated as hereditary. Children were taken in pledge for parents, and no reduction was made in the debt on account of the labor of the debtor. The British Resident had a difficult task to secure the abolition of the practice, but was, at length, successful, and it is expected that debt slavery will have ceased to exist in Tringanu before the end of the present year.

Lawn Tennis

"BUT lawn tennis is a new game. Viewed as an institution, that is as a creature controlled by laws, based upon precedent, and protected by associations, it is barely in its teens. Its courts are hallowed by no historical incidents. The legends to which other sports pretend, and which in time ripen into accepted facts, are scant and unsatisfying." So wrote C. G. Heathcote, one of the foremost authorities on lawn tennis, some thirty years ago. Now, if it were true to speak of lawn tennis as a new game, thirty years ago, it is, of course, still true so to speak of it. Compared with cricket, or tennis, or golf, lawn tennis is still a newcomer. But then, wholly distinct as the two games are, lawn tennis must ever be accorded the right to claim the same ancestry as tennis, the game so much beloved of kings and princes three hundred years ago.

> What treasure, uncle?
> Tennis-balls, my liege.

Thus does Shakespeare make the Duke of Exeter reply to Henry V, on the occasion of the visit of the Ambassador of the King of France, and thereupon does Henry go on to say how he would match "rackets" with these balls; how he would play "a set" in France, such as would strike the French king's crown into a "hazard"; and to insist that he has made a "mateh" with such a "wrangler" that all the "courts" of France will be disturbed. It may be an anachronism for Shakespeare to make Henry familiar with all these terms, but the passage proves conclusively, if any proof were needed, that tennis was a game well known in Shakespeare's day.

But then it was well known before his day. Henry VII was a special devotee of tennis, and had a court built for himself at Windsor, whilst Henry VIII it was who built the famous court at Hampton Court where it may be seen to this day. Tennis was indeed ever a game of kings and princes. Kings of England and Kings of France vied with one another in their devotion to it, whilst the courts of both countries followed the royal lead. The faithful Pepys is peculiarly faithful in his references to tennis.

The game has, therefore, a long and honorable history, and those who are familiar with the lawn tennis of today find themselves in strangely familiar company when they listen to Henry V talking of his "rackets," his "sets" and his "matches."

Still, Mr. Heathcote is right, for when lawn tennis was suddenly projected on to the world, in 1874, by Major Wingfield, under the strange name of "Sphairistike," it was quickly recognized that an entirely new game had been added to the list of really national pastimes. There was nothing exclusive about sphairistike, or lawn tennis, as it quickly came to be called. Lawns, especially in the country, were already everywhere available, and, within a year of its first appearance, the new game was being played and talked about everywhere. In 1875, a committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club was appointed to draw up a code of rules, and, two years later, the all-England lawn tennis championship was decided at Wimbledon, where, save for the interruptions of the war, it has been decided each year, ever since, in the latter days of June and the early days of July. In all these years, in the matter of popularity, it has had its "waves." Like croquet, its immediate predecessor in public esteem, it has come into and gone out of fashion to a certain extent more than once. But these changes are no more than ripples on the surface. As a game, lawn tennis has a fixed place amongst English-speaking peoples, and amongst many others, the world over.

Editorial Notes

Two representatives of the B'nai B'rith have been deputed to go from the United States to Mexico City, to investigate the condition of "Jewish immigrants who have been coming to Mexico in increasing numbers since the restrictive bars were placed upon immigration to the United States." Presumably these are immigrants who originally intended to enter the United States. But the restrictions which shut them out when presenting themselves from Europe do not shut them out, apparently, if they present themselves from Mexico. If their presence is undesirable at this time, however, they can hardly be made desirable by a brief sojourn in Mexico. Since their friends in the United States are already moving to give them aid, perhaps it is time to begin watching the points of entry along the Mexican border with considerably more care than has been thought necessary in the past.

WHEN American visitors first exclaimed at Australia's modesty and wondered at the failure to advertise the magnificent scenery from Cairns to Hobart, the "little boy from Manly" suspected sarcasm. Now Mr. H. S. Gullett, the enterprising war correspondent who has become Director of Commonwealth Immigration, has taken his own countrymen in hand, and the world will soon know the beauties of the southern continent by beholding them on cinema films and in innumerable newspapers and magazines. These agencies have their place, but opportunities like the World's Press Congress are worth many cinema films. Since the Congress has slipped through Australia's fingers, why should Mr. Gullett not persuade the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to extend its Far Eastern tour and stop off at Sydney for a taste of Australian hospitality, which is as warm and genuine as even the Californian variety?

EVEN Labor acting-premiers differ. The opinion of W. N. Gillies, Queensland's temporary head, that "price-fixing is only an expedient, and is economically unsound," has not greatly pleased Mr. James Dooley of New South Wales, whose Profiteering Act is in deep waters and may yet be cast up on the parliamentary sands for refitting. But then Mr. Dooley has his own proof of Labor conversion to offer, for he decidedly objects to being "trapped into fighting Old-World battles." Such battles are apt to be disastrous in free Australia, where Sinn Fein stands for disruption and disloyalty. The lesson of the recent South Australian elections has been widely read throughout the Commonwealth.

GOING "upstairs to bed" may become a thing of the past with some people, if the experience of one British officer is generally imitated. Air Commodore E. N. Maitland, flying over Cardington in the stillness of night, suddenly remembered that there would be a meeting which he was to attend the next morning; so, waving good-by to his companion, he casually dropped, with a parachute, to the vicinity of the royal aviation hangar. "Can I get a bed here?" he asked of the astonished night watchman, adding, apologetically, "The only way to get here in time was to jump right off." Shall it, then, be "jump off to bed," or "drop down to bed," in the not distant future?

FOLLOWING the public reprimand to Rear Admiral Sims, Sinn Fein sympathizers in the United States have gone so far as to demand an apology from that distinguished officer for his richly deserved reflections upon disloyal American agitators against a friendly nation. Now one may not be guessing amiss in suspecting that the Secretary of the Navy is not entirely pleased with the part he has played in the Sims incident. There is a significance in the Secretary's care, in his public rebuke to the admiral, not to take any position on the question of Sinn Feinism.